



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for the Editor should be addressed "To the Editor of the CHEMIST and DRUGGIST," 42a, Cannon Street; and if intended for insertion, should be written on *one side of the paper only*, and authenticated by the real name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Advertisements, Subscriptions, Orders for Copies, and all communications to be addressed to "THE PUBLISHER."

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All Advertisements intended for insertion in the current Month must be sent to **THE PUBLISHER** on or before the 12th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which can be received up to 10 a.m. on the morning previous to publication.

Editorial Notes.

THE Pharmacy Act, 1868, which is printed at length in our present number, insures safety to the public, and increased honour to the Chemists and Druggists of Great Britain. All persons who now commence business as Chemists and Druggists must pass the ordeal of an examination and obtain certificates of qualification; but every person who at the time of the passing of the Act (July 31, 1868), was or had been in business on his own account as a Chemist and Druggist, in any part of Great Britain, is deemed duly qualified. From and after the last day of the present year it will be unlawful for any person in any part of Great Britain, unless he be registered as a Pharmaceutical Chemist, or as a Chemist and Druggist, to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding Poisons, or to assume or use the title Chemist and Druggist, or any other title implying the required qualification, such as Chemist, Druggist, Pharmacist, Dispensing Chemist, or Dispensing Druggist. The coadjutors of JACOB BELL must be satisfied with an Act which extends the educational basis of British Pharmacy; and all Chemists and Druggists, who can see beyond their noses, must rejoice at the passing of an Act which gives them the exclusive right to sell and compound certain articles in great demand; which recognises their scientific and technical attainments; and which protects them from degrading competition. The Act sanctioned by the legislature as a measure for the better protection of the Public, differs in many respects from the Bill framed by the Pharmaceutical Society in accordance with the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons and the expressed wishes of the great body of Chemists and Druggists. But though some of the regulations prescribed by the legislature may be deemed inconvenient and unnecessarily stringent, the great object which Chemists and Druggists have long had in view is secured by the Act.

In our last, we printed, without comment, some communications which showed that the United Society of Chemists and Druggists had been convulsed by another revolution, and that the President, his predecessor, and the most active members of the Executive Committee had withdrawn from the Society, protesting against the alleged illegality of

certain proceedings. To the exclusion of our general heads we print this month a mass of correspondence relating to the Society, from which our readers must draw their own conclusions. The letter of Mr. MATTHEWS deserves attentive consideration, as this gentleman has disinterestedly devoted much time to the affairs of the Society, and has contributed largely to its funds. Whether the effects of his plain statements will be counteracted by the autidotal list supplied by Mr. BUOTT, remains to be seen. Some of our correspondents refer to the death of the United Society, but we cautiously abstain from penning its epitaph. At the July meeting, those who came to vote remained to pray that Mr. BUOTT should reconstruct the Committee, and take such steps as he might deem expedient on behalf of the Society. Again, as late as the 7th of this present month, a resolution was passed at a meeting in Liverpool, to the effect that the Executive of the United Society had better announce no policy in relation to the new Pharmacy Act, until legal opinion can be taken on its altered clauses! It cannot be true, then, that the Society is dead. Possibly it is only sleeping, and will soon awake, to astonish its founders, and those who withdrew from it last month, by its changed aspect.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE meeting for the present year will be held next week at Norwich, under the Presidency of Mr. DANIEL HANBURY, F.R.S. The place of meeting is the Lecture Hall, St. Andrew's. On Monday next, an Exhibition of apparatus, preparations, and materials strictly connected with pharmacy, will be opened, and continued during the week. On Tuesday, at 10 a.m., the President will deliver an address: the reading and discussion of papers on pharmaceutical subjects will then commence, be continued in the afternoon till 4.30, and be carried on during Wednesday; an adjournment from 12.30 till 2.0 taking place each day.

On Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, a dinner will be given by the Norwich members to the visitors from distant places, Mr. ROBERT FITCH, F.G.S., Sheriff of Norwich, in the chair.

The attractions of the ancient and important city of Norwich will, we trust, induce many of our readers who have not hitherto attended the meetings of the Conference to swell the forthcoming gathering of pharmacutists and chemists. The city contains 80,000 inhabitants. Its noble cathedral, chiefly Norman, dates back to 1096. The Castle, the churches, the Guildhall, St. Andrew's Hall, many quaint, picturesque buildings, and the geological features and archaeological remains in the surrounding district, combine to render Norwich a peculiarly interesting city. The museum is celebrated for its ornithological collection, which is one of the best in the kingdom. The British Association for the Advancement of Science will also hold its meetings at Norwich during the third and fourth weeks of August.

We learn that about thirty distinguished visitors, whose names are associated with pharmaceutical research, have promised to attend the meeting, and that there will be a good local gathering. At the Exhibition many novelties interesting to chemists and druggists will be shown.

This meeting will afford a splendid opportunity for fully discussing the present aspect of the drug trade in connection with the new Act, and the means to be adopted for carrying out the provisions of the Act. We therefore hope that all chemists and druggists, who are able to attend the meeting, will visit Norwich next week. We can promise them a hearty reception.

In our next issue, a special report of the proceedings of the Conference will be given.



ANNO TRICESIMO PRIMO & TRICESIMO SECUNDO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ

CAP. CXXI.

An Act to Regulate the Sale of Poisons, and
Alter and Amend the Pharmacy Act, 1852.

[31st July, 1868.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, and persons known as Chemists and Druggists, should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and to that end, that from and after the day herein named all persons not already engaged in such business should, before commencing such business, be duly examined as to their practical knowledge, and that a register should be kept as herein provided, and also that the Act passed in the 15th and 16th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled An Act for Regulating the Qualification of Pharmaceutical Chemists, hereinafter described as the Pharmacy Act, should be amended; be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

Persons selling or compounding Poisons, or assuming the title of Chemist and Druggist, to be qualified.

1. From and after the 31st day of December 1868, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title of "Chemist and Druggist," or Chemist or Druggist, or Pharmacist, or Dispensing Chemist or Druggist in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist, or a Chemist and Druggist within the meaning of this Act, and be registered under this Act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council.

Articles named in Schedule (A.) to be deemed Poisons within the meaning of this Act.

2. The several articles named or described in the Schedule A shall be deemed to be Poisons within the meaning of this Act, and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (herein after referred to as the Pharmaceutical Society) may, from time to time, by resolution, declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Act; and thereupon the said Society shall submit the same for the approval of the Privy Council, and if such approval shall be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the "London Gazette," and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement, the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act.

3. Chemists and Druggists within the meaning of this Act shall consist of all persons who, at any time before the passing of this Act, have carried on in Great Britain, the business of a Chemist and Druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, also of all Assistants and Associates who, before the passing of this Act, shall have been duly registered under or according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and also of all such persons as may be duly registered under this Act.

Chemists and Druggists within meaning of this Act.

4. Any person who, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be of full age, and shall produce to the Registrar, on or before the 31st day of December, 1868, certificates according to Schedule E to this Act, that he had been for a period of not less than three years, actually engaged and employed in the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions as an assistant to a Pharmaceutical Chemist, or to a Chemist and Druggist, as defined by Clause 3 of this Act, shall, on passing such a modified examination as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the consent of the Privy Council, may declare to be sufficient evidence of his skill and competency to conduct the business of a Chemist and Druggist, be registered as a Chemist and Druggist under this Act.

Assistants to be registered.

5. The persons who at the time of the passing of this Act shall have been duly admitted Pharmaceutical Chemists, or shall be Chemists and Druggists within the meaning of the Act, shall be entitled to be registered under the Act without paying any fee for such registration: provided, however, as regards any such Chemist and Druggist, that his claim to be registered must be by notice in writing, signed by him, and given to the Registrar, with certificates according to the Schedules (C) and (D) to this Act; and provided also, that for any such Registration of a Chemist and Druggist, unless it be duly claimed by him on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1868, the person registered shall pay the same fee as persons admitted to the Register after examination under this Act.

Registration of Chemists and Druggists.

6. All such persons as shall from time to time have been appointed to conduct examinations under the Pharmacy Act, shall be, and are hereby declared to be examiners for the purposes of this Act, and are hereby empowered and required to examine all such persons as shall tender themselves for examination under the provisions of this Act; and every person who shall have been examined by such examiners, and shall have obtained from them a certificate of competent skill and knowledge and qualification, shall be entitled to be registered as a Chemist and Druggist under this Act; and the examination aforesaid shall be such as is provided under the Pharmacy Act for the purposes of a qualification to be registered as Assistant under that Act, or as the same may be varied from time to time by any Byelaw to be made in accordance with the Pharmacy Act as amended by this Act; provided that no person shall conduct any examination for the purposes of this Act until his appointment has been approved by the Privy Council; and such appointment and approval shall not in any case be in force for more

Examiners under Pharmacy Act to be the Examiners under this Act.

Certificate of competent skill, &c.

than five years; moreover, it shall be the duty of the said Pharmaceutical Society to allow any officer appointed by the said Privy Council to be present during the progress of any examination held for the purposes of this Act.

Application of Fees to purpose of Pharmaceutical Society.

7. Upon every such examination and registration as aforesaid, such fees shall be payable as shall from time to time be fixed and determined by any Byelaw to be made in accordance with the Pharmacy Act as amended by this Act, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the said Society for the purposes of the said Society.

Registrar under Pharmacy Act to be so under this Act.

8. The Registrar appointed, or to be appointed, under or by virtue of the Pharmacy Act, shall be Registrar for the purposes of this Act.

Council of Pharmaceutical Society to make Orders for regulating Register to be kept.

9. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, and from time to time as occasion may require, make orders or regulations for regulating the Register to be kept under this Act, as nearly as conveniently may be in accordance with the form set forth in the Schedule (B.) to this Act or to the like effect, and such Register shall be called the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

Duty of Registrar to make and keep Register.

10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to make and keep a correct Register, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, of all persons who shall be entitled to be registered under this Act, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, and from time to time to make the necessary alterations in the addresses of the persons registered under this Act: to enable the Registrar duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon him, it shall be lawful for the Registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the Register, to inquire whether he has ceased to carry on business, or has changed his residence, such letter to be forwarded by post as a registered letter, according to the Post Office Regulations for the time being, and if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, a second, of similar purport, shall be sent in like manner, and if no answer be given thereto within three months from the date thereof, it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the Register: provided always, that the same may be restored by direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, should they think fit to make an order to that effect.

Notice of Death of Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist to be given by Registrars.

11. Every Registrar of Deaths in Great Britain, on receiving notice of the death of any Pharmaceutical Chemist, or Chemist and Druggist, shall forthwith transmit by post to the Registrar under the Pharmacy Act a Certificate under his own hand of such death, with the particulars of the time and place of death, and on the receipt of such certificate the said Registrar under the Pharmacy Act shall erase the name of such deceased Pharmaceutical Chemist, or Chemist and Druggist, from the Register, and shall transmit to the said Registrar of Deaths the cost of such Certificate and Transmission, and may charge the cost thereof as an expense of his office.

Evidence of Qualification to be given before Registration.

12. No name shall be entered in the Register, except of persons authorized by this Act to be registered, nor unless the Registrar be satisfied by the proper evidence that the person

claiming is entitled to be registered; and any appeal from the decision of the Registrar may be decided by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made may be erased from or amended in the Register by Order in Writing of such Council.

13. The Registrar shall, in the month of January Annual Register to be published and sold, a correct Register of the names of all Pharmaceutical Chemists, and a correct Register of all persons registered as Chemists and Druggists, and in such Registers respectively the names shall be in alphabetical order according to the surnames, with the respective residences, in the form set forth in Schedule (B.) to this Act, or to the like effect, of all persons appearing on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, and on the Register of Chemists and Druggists, on the 31st day of December last preceding, and such printed Registers shall be called "The Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists," and a printed copy of such Registers for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, or any certificate under the hand of the said Registrar, and countersigned by the President or two members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, shall be evidence in all Courts, and before all Justices of the Peace and others, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, or of this Act, as the case may be, and the absence of the name of any person from such printed Register shall be evidence, until the contrary shall be made to appear that such person is not registered according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, or of this Act.

14. Any Registrar who shall wilfully make or cause to be made any falsification in any matter relating to the said Registers, and any person who shall wilfully procure, or attempt to procure, himself to be registered under the Pharmacy Act, or under this Act, by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced, any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, and any person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in England, and in Scotland of a crime or offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, and shall on conviction thereof be sentenced to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

15. From and after the 31st day of December, 1868, any person who shall sell or keep an open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title of Chemist and Druggist, not being a duly registered Pharmaceutical Chemist, or Chemist and Druggist, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title Pharmaceutical Chemist, Pharmaceutist, or Pharmacist, not being a Pharmaceutical Chemist, or shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this Act, or who shall compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia, except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia, shall for every

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such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of £5, and the same may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act for the recovery of penalties under that Act; but nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been subject if this Act had not passed.

16. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to or interfere with the business of any legally qualified Apothecary or of any Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain, nor with the making or dealing in patent medicines, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; and upon the decease of any Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist actually in business at the time of his death, it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist to continue such business if and so long only as such business shall be *bonâ fide* conducted by a duly qualified Assistant, and a duly qualified Assistant within the meaning of this clause shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist or a Chemist and Druggist registered by the Registrar under the Pharmacy Act or this Act. Provided always, that Registration under this Act shall not entitle any person so registered to practise medicine or surgery, or any branch of medicine or surgery.

17. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of Schedule (A.) to this Act, or may hereafter be added thereto under Section Two of this Act, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating, in the form set forth in Schedule (F.) to this Act, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is herein provided shall, upon a summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace in England or the Sheriff in Scotland, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for the first offence, and to a penalty not exceeding £10 for the second or any subsequent offence, and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller; but the provisions of this Section, which are solely applicable to poisons in the first part of the Schedule (A.) to this Act, or which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, shall not apply to articles to be ex-

ported from Great Britain by wholesale dealers, nor to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor shall any of the provisions of this section apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified Apothecary to his patient, nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this Act; provided such medicine be labelled in the manner aforesaid, with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose; and nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of an Act of the session holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years in the reign of her present Majesty, intituled An Act to Regulate the Sale of Arsonic.

18. Every person who at the time of the passing of this Act is or has been in business on his own account as a Chemist and Druggist as aforesaid, and who shall be registered as a Chemist and Druggist, shall be eligible to be elected and continue a member of the Pharmaceutical Society according to the byelaws thereof; but no person shall, in right of membership acquired pursuant to this clause, be placed on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists, nor, save as is hereinafter expressly provided, be eligible for election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

19. Every person who is or has been in business on his own account as a Chemist and Druggist as aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act, and who shall become a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, shall be eligible for election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; but the said Council shall not at any time contain more than seven members who are not on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

20. Every person who shall have been registered as a Chemist and Druggist under this Act by reason of having obtained a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners shall be eligible to be elected an Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society, and every such person so elected and continuing as such Associate, being in business on his own account, shall have the privilege of attending all meetings of the said Society and of voting thereat, and otherwise taking part in the proceedings of such meetings, in the same manner as members of the said Society: provided always, that such Associates contribute to the funds of the said Society the same fees or subscriptions as members contribute for the time being under the byelaws thereof.

21. At all meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society at which votes shall be given for the election of officers, all or any of the votes may be given either personally or by voting papers, in a form to be defined in the byelaws of the said Society, or in a form to the like effect, such voting papers being transmitted under cover to the secretary not less than one clear day prior to the day on which the election is to take place.

22. And whereas, by the Charter of Incorporation of the said Pharmaceutical Society, it is provided that the Council of the said Society shall have the sole control and management of the real and

Chemists and Druggists in business prior to passing of Act eligible for election as Members of Pharmaceutical Society.

Council of Pharmaceutical Society.

Chemists and Druggists registered eligible to be elected Associates, and, being in business, have the privilege of voting in the Society, on paying the same subscriptions as Members.

Voting papers for election of Council.

Benevolent Fund may be applied to past Members and

Reserving Rights of certain Poisons.

Regulation to be observed in the Sale of Poisons.

Associates, also to Pharmacutical Chemists and registered Chemists and Druggists.

personal property of the said Society, subject to the byelaws thereof, and shall make provision thereout, or out of such part thereof as they shall think proper, for the relief of the distressed members or Associates of the said Society, and their widows and orphans, subject to the regulations and byelaws of the said Society: and whereas, for extending the benefits which have resulted from the said provision in the said Charter of Incorporation, it is desirable that additional power should be granted to the said Council: be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the said Council may make provision out of the real and personal property aforesaid, and out of any special fund known as the Benevolent Fund, not only for the relief of the distressed members or Associates of the said Society and their widows and orphans, subject to the said regulations and byelaws, but also for all persons who may have been and have ceased to be members or Associates of the said Society, or who may be or have been duly registered as "Pharmaceutical Chemists" or "Chemists and Druggists," and the widows and orphans of such persons, subject to the regulations and byelaws of the said Society.

Registration under "Medical Act." 23. Persons registered under "The Medical Act" shall not be or continue to be registered under this Act.

Adulteration of Food or Drink Act to extend to Medicines. 24. The provisions of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of Victoria, chapter eighty-four, intituled An Act for preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink, shall extend to all articles usually taken or sold as medicines, and every adulteration of any such article shall be deemed an admixture injurious to health; and any person registered under this Act who sells any such article adulterated shall unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have knowledge of such adulteration.

Acts of Privy Council. 25. On and after the passing of this Act all powers vested by the Pharmacy Act in one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall be vested in the Privy Council, and the seventh section of the Public Health Act, 1858, shall apply to all proceedings and Acts of the Privy Council herein authorized.

Power to Privy Council to erase Names of Persons from Register. 26. The Privy Council may direct the name of any person who is convicted of any offence against this Act which in their opinion renders him unfit to be on the Register under this Act to be erased from such Register, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to erase the same accordingly.

Extent of Act. 27. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

Short Title. 28. This Act may be cited as The Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SCHEDULE (A.)

PART 1.

Arsenic and its preparations.

Prussic Acid.

Cyanides of Potassium and all metallic Cyanides.

Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable Alkaloids and their Salts.

Aconite and its preparations.

Emetic Tartar.

Corrosive Sublimate.

Cantharides.

Savin and its oil.

Ergot of Rye and its preparations.

PART 2.

Oxalic Acid.

Chloroform.

Belladonna and its preparations.

Essential Oil of Almonds, unless deprived of its Prussic Acid.

Opium and all preparations of Opium or of Poppies.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Name.	Residence.	Qualifications.
A. D.	Oxford Street, London.	In Business prior to Pharmacy Act, 1868.
C. D. E. F.	George Street, Edinburgh. Cheapside, London.	Examined and certified. Assistant prior to Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SCHEDULE (C.)

DECLARATION BY A PERSON WHO WAS IN BUSINESS AS A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST IN GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE THE PHARMACY ACT, 1868.

To the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I , residing at , in the county of , hereby declare that I was in business as a Chemist and Druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified Medical Practitioners at , in the county of , on or before the day of , 186 .
Signed (Name.)

Dated this day of , 18 .

SCHEDULE (D.)

DECLARATION TO BE SIGNED BY A DULY QUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, OR MAGISTRATE, RESPECTING A PERSON WHO WAS IN BUSINESS AS A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST IN GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE THE PHARMACY ACT, 1868.

To the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I , residing at , in the county of , hereby declare that I am a duly qualified Medical Practitioner [or Magistrate], and that to my knowledge , residing at , in the county of , was in business as a Chemist and Druggist, in the keeping of open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified Medical Practitioners before the day of , 186 .
(Signed)

SCHEDULE (E.)

DECLARATIONS TO BE SIGNED BY AND ON BEHALF OF ANY ASSISTANT CLAIMING TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT, 1868.

To the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

I hereby declare that the undersigned , residing at , in the county of , had for three years immediately before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, been employed in dispensing and compounding prescriptions as an Assistant to a Pharmaceutical Chemist or Chemist and Druggist, and attained the age of twenty-one years.

As witness my hand, this day of , 186 .

A. B., duly qualified Medical Practitioner.

C. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

E. F., Chemist and Druggist.

G. H., Magistrate.

(To be signed by one of the four parties named.)

I hereby declare that I was an Assistant to , of , in the county of , in the year , and was for three years immediately before

the passing of this Act actually engaged in dispensing and compounding prescriptions, and that I had attained the full age of twenty-one years at the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

N. O., Assistant.

SCHEDULE (F.)

Date.	Name of Purchaser.	Name and Quantity of Poison sold.	Purpose for which it is required.	Signature of Purchaser.	Signature of Person introducing Purchaser.

NEW LAW AFFECTING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND THE SALE OF POISONS.

WE have been requested by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society to publish the following official explanation of the provisions of the new Act:—

The new Pharmacy Act, which received the Royal Assent on the last day of the session, establishes new and important regulations respecting the sale of poisons and the practice of pharmacy. The Act will come into operation throughout Great Britain on the 1st of January, 1869. On and after that day, it will be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title, chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, or dispensing chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or pharmaceutist, or pharmaceutical chemist, in any part of Great Britain, unless he be registered under this Act as a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council.

Chemists and druggists who, at any time before the passing of the Act, have been engaged in business on their own account as chemists and druggists, in dispensing medicines from the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners, and assistants and associates of the Pharmaceutical Society who have been registered under the Pharmacy Act of 1852, will be registered under this Act as chemists and druggists; these, together with pharmaceutical chemists, and those who, in future, after passing the prescribed examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, may be added to the registers, will be authorized to sell and dispense poisons.

Men already in business on their own account as chemists and druggists, must, in order to continue their business, cause their names to be entered in the register to be kept by the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society. Up to the 1st of January, 1869, they will be entitled to be registered without payment of any fee; on and after that date, they will pay the same fee as persons admitted to the register after examination.

Assistants who at the time of the passing of the Act shall have been employed for at least three years as assistants to chemists and druggists in the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions may be registered as chemists and druggists on passing a modified examination.

With these exceptions, all those who, in future, enter the business of a chemist and druggist or pharmaceutist, and engage in the selling and dispensing of poisons, will be required to give evidence of their qualifications for so doing by passing either the minor or major examination of the Phar-

maceutical Society. The minor examination will give them the position and title of chemist and druggist, while the higher or major examination will give them the title of pharmacist, pharmaceutist, or pharmaceutical chemist, together with exemption from serving on juries.

The term poison is defined in the Act by reference to a schedule containing a list of the most important and dangerous poisonous substances. This list is divided into two parts. Part 1 contains arsenic and its preparations, prussic acid, cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides, strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, aconite and its preparations, emetic tartar, corrosive sublimate, cantharides, savin and its oil, ergot of rye and its preparations. Part 2 contains oxalic acid, chloroform, belladonna and its preparations, essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid, and opium and all preparations of opium and poppies.

This list of poisons may be added to from time to time by a resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the consent of the Privy Council.

On and after the 1st of January, 1869, the regulations of the 17th section of the Act will have to be observed in selling and dispensing any of the substances included in the list of poisons, and more stringent regulations are made to apply to the substances in the first part of the schedule of poisons than to those in the second part. Thus, the section states:—"It shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article, and the word poison, and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of schedule (A) to this Act, or may hereafter be added thereto under section 2 of this Act, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller, and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating, in the form set forth in schedule (F) to this Act, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him, shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is herein provided, shall, upon a summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace in England or the Sheriff in Scotland, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence, and to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence; and for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller, but the provisions of this section, which are solely applicable to poisons in the first part of the schedule (A) to this Act, or which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, shall not apply to articles to be exported from Great Britain by wholesale dealers, nor to sales by wholesale or retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor shall any of the provisions of this section apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patient, nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this Act, provided such medicine be labelled in the manner aforesaid, with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose, and nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any of the provi-

sions of an Act of the Session holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Sale of Arsenic.' "

It is important for all those who are engaged or intending to engage in the business of a chemist and druggist to observe—

1. That all existing chemists and druggists who desire to be registered without the payment of a fee must, on or before the 31st of December, 1868, make application; they can obtain the necessary forms of certificate from the Registrar, Elias Bremridge, 17, Bloomsbury-square, London.

2. That any person who shall produce to the Registrar, on or before the 31st of December, 1868, certificates, according to a form that will be furnished by the said Registrar, showing that at the time of the passing of the Act (July 31st, 1868) he was of full age, and had been actually engaged and employed in the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, for a period of not less than three years, may, on passing a *modified examination*, a synopsis of which may be obtained, when ready, from the Registrar, be registered as a chemist and druggist.

In order to secure this advantage, it is imperative that application should be made within the time specified; but it does not naturally follow that the applicant should submit to examination immediately, the right being secured by filing the required certificate: a future opportunity, convenient to the assistant, would serve for completing the registration.

[Printed forms of declaration for registration will be supplied by the Registrar on application, after the end of the present month.]

ASSISTANTS' EXAMINATION.

WE have been favoured with a sight of the following synopsis which has been submitted by the Pharmaceutical Society to the Privy Council for approval:—

PROPOSED REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

For the Modified Examination of Assistants under the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

SECTION 4.—"Any person who, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be of full age and shall produce to the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December, 1868, certificates, according to the Schedule E to this Act, that he had been for a period of not less than three years actually engaged and employed in the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions as an assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist, or to a chemist and druggist, as defined by Clause 3 of this Act, shall, on passing such a modified examination as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council may declare to be sufficient evidence of his skill and competency to conduct the business of a Chemist and Druggist, be registered as a Chemist and Druggist under this Act."

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Candidates will be required to read 'autograph prescriptions, translate them into English, render an appropriate translation of the directions for use, and detect unusual doses.

PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

To weigh, measure, and compound medicines, write the directions in suitable language, finish, and properly direct each package.

MATERIA MEDICA AND QUALITY OF SPECIMENS.

To recognize the Pharmacopœia chemicals in frequent demand, and specimens of roots, barks, leaves, fruits, resins, and gums in ordinary use; the following plants, either in a fresh or dried state, or from plates:—Belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus, conium, aconitum, digitalis, and sabina; also to estimate the quality of each specimen submitted, and its freedom from adulteration.

PHARMACY.

To recognize the preparations of the Pharmacopœia which are not of a definite chemical nature, such as extracts, tinctures, and powders, and give the proportions of the more active ingredients.

Report

ON THE CONDITION AND PRACTICES

OF THE

VARIOUS CLASSES CONNECTED WITH

The Drug Trade.

V.—PRICES.

WE now come to a very difficult and delicate part of our subject. We have always been of opinion, and we have endeavoured to adapt our practice to that opinion, that the question of prices is one that can alone be decided by each particular individual. The circumstances that influence prices are so varied that it would be utterly impossible, even if such a thing were advisable, to draw up a list that could be applied to every pharmacy in the three kingdoms. We shall, consequently, in making a few remarks on this important subject, consider the matter only from a general point of view, leaving our readers at perfect liberty to fix their own prices according to the necessities of their particular business. On one point our readers may rest assured that we shall endeavour, both by precept and practice, to help them in putting down those pretenders to the name of pharmacist who sell pills at a penny a dozen, and patent medicines at tenpence-halfpenny. Our readers have no doubt managed to gather from our remarks on these gentlemen, in the two articles preceding this, that they are no favourites of ours, and that we consider that which is foolishly termed "free trade in physic" is nothing but a delusion and a snare. The pharmacist's business, taking it as an occupation bringing in a certain amount of profit, differs almost entirely from every other calling, inasmuch as he only deals in necessities that must be bought by the public, but the sale of which he cannot extend by any exertion on his part as far as each individual customer goes. It is possible that by a little gentlemanly persuasion he may tempt a customer into buying three bottles of Eau de Cologne instead of only one; but no amount of wheedling could induce an increased sale of blue pills and black draughts. People can and will only consume a certain amount of medicine; and neither gentle persuasion, judicious advertising, nor reduction in price, will induce them to take more. Hence, any man who adopts the system of cutting down prices, simply reduces the total amount of the income of the trade in general, and is consequently guilty of a disloyal action to his fellows, and an offence against the very first rules of political economy. Let any one who, when sickened with the badness of business, has made a resolution to undersell his neighbours, reflect for a few moments on what he is going to do; and if he finds that he cannot, through local circumstances or other causes, make a decent living out of his

trade legitimately by the quality of his preparations, care in dispensing and any of those little adjuncts to drug selling which are now so common, let such a man, we say, sell his stock and fixtures, and embark boldly in some other business.

Perhaps some of our older readers may remark that they have heard all those arguments advanced before, but we must beg them to be a little patient with us, and to remember that it is not so much for the old-established pharmacist that we write as for the student who one day will find himself master of a newly-fitted pharmacy, upon which he has spent almost every pound of his capital, with the world and all its troubles before him.

We acknowledge, without any reluctance, that the temptation to a beginner to undersell and adopt a generally tricky way of conducting his business is a very strong one; but it is only because he does not, or cannot cast his eyes far enough ahead, that he succumbs to it. We know that our advice may not be palatable, but it is at least honestly given, and its value is easily proved. Let the wavering beginner look around him, and he will find that the men who have been most successful are not those who began with a large capital and connection, but rather those who commenced with a small stock and poorly-fitted pharmacy, but who, by doing a little very well, soon distanced all their competitors by force of hard work, courtesy, and perfect dispensing. On the other hand, they may see the cutting tradesman in a shabby shop which is always full of poor people buying pennyworths. He seems to do a great business, and his returns must be enormous, but what of all that, if at the end of six or seven years' hard work—for the cutting way of doing business necessitates plenty of hard muscular and mental exertion—he finds the balance of profit and loss on the wrong side of the ledger. This is not a fancy picture at all. We have now in our eye a large establishment situated in a poor part of the West Central District which is always crammed with men and women buying pennyworths of pills, and children, without number, investing halfpence in sherbet or lomon drops. The place, itself, is mean and poor, and looks desolate and unprosperous, in spite of its bustling crowds; and the proprietor's name has appeared at least twice in that portion of the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* which is copied from the *London Gazette*.

On the other hand, we have the enthusiastic young beginner with all his chemistry, materia medica, and botany, oozing out of his very finger ends. He has possibly had several years' practice in high-class dispensing at some West End pharmacy, and he has seen business carried on on the highest and truest principles. He resolves that he will go and do likewise. He has determined that he will show the inhabitants of Notting-hill, or some other outlying district of London, what real scientific pharmacy is like. He has fitted up his establishment in the best taste, and at one time almost thought of substituting a wire blind for the usual display of pharmaceutical accessories seen in the windows of first-class pharmacies. In any case, he will have nothing to do with unprofessional adjuncts; and advertising is an abomination in his eyes. He has even sworn an oath, on all the three volumes of his Pereira, that no consideration of profit shall ever induce him to sell a tooth brush or a scent bottle; and the pots of medicated hair nourisher, standing in the glass case on the counter, give him the cold shivers every time he catches sight of their yellow contents. He adopts a severely courteous style of demeanour to his customers, and carefully eschews all gossip about the weather as being unprofessional; he dresses in black, and always sports the whitest of white chokers. But with all this he finds that customers do not drop in, and that the families about the neighbourhood

do not like the "new man," as he has more than once heard himself called to his intense disgust. He finds a good deal of difficulty in paying his first quarter's rent, and tries to console himself by quotations from Horace alluding to bad fortune, and from a still greater author about throwing pearls before swine. Gradually, however, he awakes from his high and dry dream, and finds that dispensing and drug selling alone does not pay. He thinks he will try a scent bottle or two, and a few very good tooth brushes. The warm weather is coming on, and he places a few bottles of fruit syrups on the counter. He suddenly discovers that black is very expensive wear, that a white choker is not becoming, and that a gossip about the last thunder storm with rich old ladies, or, indeed, young ones, whose principal business in life is to kill time, will sometimes increase the day's takings in a very pleasant manner. In fact, as he grows older, he finds that neither he nor any other beginner can make a living out of dispensing alone, and that to make both ends meet, to say nothing of their lapping over, he must keep a shop as well as a pharmacy, and become a trader in the strictest sense of the term. If, instead of setting up in a London suburb, he pitches his tent in a country town, he will find matters still worse, and he will have to go still lower in the business of shopkeeping, even possibly as low as mouse traps, and such like domestic accessories.

The young assistant who is in a first-class West End establishment, will find all this very hard to believe; but he has only to refer to the advertising columns of our own *Journal*, or those of our respected contemporary the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, to find numerous advertisements like the following, the italics in which are our own:—

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in a populous town on the South Coast, a drug and prescribing business. Established 3 years. Returns from £5 to £6 per week.

A BUSINESS in a leading thoroughfare in the City of London returning £8 weekly, and so on *ad infinitum*. Here we find an honourable profession, requiring ability and acquirements of no ordinary character, to say nothing of the practical experience of years, earning a smaller income than that gained by many City clerks who were brought up in National Schools, and whose chief work is putting down figures in a book quickly and neatly and adding them up correctly.

The causes of this lamentable state of things are so numerous that it is really with great reluctance that we approach them. We will begin with one of the principal ones—the very low price at which a pharmacist's professional work is estimated by the public.

The pharmacist's business is a very peculiar mixture of a trade and a profession. Let us take a simple instance. A pharmacist buys a hundred weight of Epsom salts from a first-class wholesale house, his knowledge of ordinary trade products having led him to choose the best market he could find, just as his neighbour the cheesemonger or greengrocer would have done. He afterwards puts up his Epsom salts into ounce packets and sells them to all the lovers of hydragogues that choose to buy them, just as his trading prototypes sell their pound of Stilton or pottle of strawberries. The same thing happens with—let us say, peppermint-water, which he vends in the same manner. Now these two transactions need only the very smallest amount of education and ability, as our friend acts simply as the distributor of articles bought in bulk amongst his customers in small and convenient quantities. But let a prescription come in ordering an ounce of Epsom salts to be dissolved in a pint of peppermint-water, the same to be taken in three doses at four hours' interval, and the conditions change at once. First of all he must be able to read writing which

was not at all necessary in the other case, then he must be able to read Latin, which implies a good education. He must use his judgment in a certain measure as to whether the proportions between the salts and the peppermint-water are those customarily used, for the writer of the prescription might, through a slip of the pen, order a drachm instead of an ounce to the pint, or even write cherry laurel for peppermint-water. The pharmacist in dispensing the prescription must be sure that he does not mistake oxalic acid for the salt ordered. The mixing of the ingredients too requires some little dexterity, and lastly he must be able to translate the directions given into good English, and write them neatly and legibly on the label. For this mixture he possibly charges one shilling, and next day he receives a visit from his customer, who demands in a towering passion what he means by charging him a shilling for a pennyworth of salts and two pennyworth of peppermint-water, forgetting entirely that by sending a prescription to be made up he was not merely purchasing salts and peppermint-water from the tradesman, but was also buying knowledge and ability from the professional man which had been acquired by the expenditure of a certain amount of money and mental labour. It is really a very singular thing how pigheaded the public are in this respect. They will cheerfully pay a carpenter or glazier for "stuff and time," but the pharmacist is to "mix up things in a bottle," as it is often described, at the bare cost of the materials employed. Do the public grumble in other instances when the cost of the material is small and the price of the labour large? We think not. My Lord Highbury never dreams of grumbling because Landseer charges him 1,000 guineas for fifty shillings' worth of paint and canvas, and his wife the Countess cheerfully draws a cheque for £50 for a Brussels lace pocket handkerchief containing perhaps sixpennyworth of Sea Island cotton. But in paying a shilling for threepennyworth of drugs mixed together and put into a bottle they cannot understand, possibly because they do not know what it is they pay the extra ninepence for. We have taken an extremely low and simple case above, but let us now take one at the other end of the scale. A prescription comes in for an ordinary morphine mixture containing sixpennyworth of materials, for which the charge made is half-a-crown. The customer perhaps watches the dispenser and sees him weigh out a white powder, measure out a few drops of some liquid which he triturates in a mortar and transfers to the bottle, which he fills up with water, which in its turn he corks labels, and wraps up in paper, the whole operation taking perhaps ten minutes altogether. As he goes home he grumbles fearfully at paying through the nose, as he considers it. The whole manipulation was extremely simple, in fact nothing but what he could do himself if he had the materials. He consoles himself possibly by hoping that he will only require one bottle of the expensive trash, or that if he wants more he will get his friend Jones, who is a classical scholar, to translate the prescription to him. Surely he thinks the ingredients can be purchased somewhere for less than half-a-crown, and he has an old pair of scales and weights at home somewhere. But our economical friend never dreams that during the compounding of that little bottleful of "stuff," as he calls it, his precious life has been in danger no less than three times, and that the mild-looking young man in the white apron and blue spectacles has been watching over his safety with a depth of anxiety and interest that would make Dibdin's "sweet little cherub that sat up aloft and took care of the life of poor Jack" blush down to his very heels with envy and shame. First he was in danger from the physician ordering him twice or three times the proper quantity of morphine through bad writing, careless-

ness, or indeed ignorance; he was next in danger from the wholesale chemist having supplied the dispenser with brucine or strychnine instead of morphine; and lastly he was once more in peril of being cut off in the midst of his uncharitable complainings by the pharmacist giving him too strong a dose of the prescribed alkaloid. But putting aside the possible harm accruing to the patient from carelessness or ignorance, there is another method of accounting for the payment of the extra two shillings. Let us suppose the patient to have been a barrister—a Q.C. in good practice, with a large income and a proportionate family, and that the pharmacist—who after all is only a mortal, and is quite as fallible and liable to blunders as any barrister at the bar—had dispensed strychnine instead of morphine, and so diminished the number of Her Majesty's Council learned in the law, what would have been the consequence? Either the pharmacist himself—supposing him to have been in business on his own account—or his master, would have been mulcted in damages and law expenses to the tune of several thousands of pounds. This is no exaggeration, as the lamentable Liverpool case four years ago abundantly proved. So part of the two shillings must be looked on as an insurance premium against loss by carelessness.

It also pays for the pharmacist stopping at least a couple of years longer at school, than he otherwise would have done; for sundry lessons and classes in Latin, materia medica, chemistry, botany, &c., &c.; for some two or three hundred pounds sunk in apprenticing him to a first-class house of business; for much labour, thought, and study; for constant watchfulness in the way of searching after new information, the pharmacist's business being always growing; for an extensive shop stock and fittings, and for a dozen other items unknown to the general public. The time has come too when the pharmacist has at last been acknowledged by the state as something a little higher in the scale of traders than the cheesemonger and greengrocer; his status has at last been fixed as that of an educated man; consequently, although absolutely his position is unaltered, still relatively he has been separated by legal enactment from the mere seller of wares who is ignorant of their quality or origin. Although it may seem paradoxical to say it, this hardly-won privilege, or rather right, ought to be partly paid for in the two shillings. We have now pretty well shown how this paltry two shillings is divided and the numberless things it pays for, and in common with our readers we are surprised, painfully surprised, at the smallness of the sum and the long way it has to go. A little consideration of this matter has shown us that, if for no other reason, for the sake of public safety the present scale of prices all over the country must be raised. How much and when, and how the public are to be informed of it, whether privately or by public advertisement, is a matter upon which we should not attempt to offer any advice or even suggestion. In the case of medicines for internal use containing poisons we have a very important suggestion to offer, and we trust that our friends will not only receive it in good part, but will show us that we are not intruding our advice where it is not wanted, by freely expressing their opinion on the subject.

We need hardly say that there is no possible comparison between the care and knowledge required to dispense a strychnine mixture and that necessary for compounding an ordinary tonic, and yet they are charged for at very nearly the same price. This seems to us a most absurd anomaly. Medicines for internal use containing poisons should only be dispensed either by the head of the establishment himself or by the chief assistant. Now as their skill and care are so much more valuable than that of the apprentice who

mixes black draughts, that skill and care ought to be paid for in proportion. Hence we say that all such medicines ought to have a special price, the extra risk to life and property being taken into consideration. The same principle obtains in fire, life, and marine insurance, in surgical operations, and in numerous other cases. Why therefore should it not be adopted by pharmacists under the new regime. A case in point will illustrate this. A friend of the writer's, who was suffering from a nervous complaint of a peculiar character, was ordered to take brucine pills of great strength, which he always had made up at one of our first establishments in the City. One Sunday, however, our friend's stock ran out just as he felt one of the paroxysms of his disorder coming on. He was residing in a country suburb a long distance from town, so there was nothing for it but to take his prescription to the nearest pharmacy. Being an extremely nervous man, he first of all gave the unfortunate pharmacist a short lecture on the amount of care necessary in dispensing such dangerous compounds. The pills were made up, the usual dose of them was swallowed by the patient, and he retired to rest, but not to sleep, for no sooner had he laid his head on the pillow than he suddenly remembered—or fancied he remembered, it does not matter much which—that the chemist's face wore rather an anxious look when he was compounding the medicine. The idea that he had taken an overdose began to possess him, but being a strongminded man he fought against his fears and kept up the wretched struggle all night. The agony he endured during the hattle was most intense, and of course might have been avoided completely had he only been sure that the pharmacist he had employed was thoroughly acquainted with his work. Would not this gentleman have been glad to give double, nay quadruple, the price he paid for the pills if by so doing he could have also purchased the certainty that all was right? Would not any sensible person be only too glad to do the same? It may be objected that our friend was foolishly nervous and fidgety, but it must be remembered that it is most generally when all the nerves are unstrung and the brain in an abnormal condition that such violent remedies as brucine, strychnine, and their dangerous congeners are resorted to as curative agents. The conscientious pharmacist will only take up his poison-bottles with fear and trembling; he knows but too well that he holds the instruments of destruction in his hands, and no amount of familiarity with them will take away the sharp edge of anxious attention that he bestows in preparing medicines into whose compositions they enter. One of the chiefs of a noted chemical works specially famed for certain strychnine preparations told the author that he always dreaded seeing the stock-jar getting empty, for while its contents were being renewed he was in a fever of anxiety for fear that some accident should happen; and another house that we could name employs a well-known scientific chemist to prepare these dangerous compounds.

Enough has now been surely said to show the advisability of charging special extra risk prices for poisonous medications. It may possibly be urged that it is impossible to draw the line between poisons and medicines. This is undoubtedly true, and the line will depend in every case upon the amount of caution possessed by the individual pharmacist. Let each man be free to draw his own line; but let that line be drawn somewhere.

In addition to low prices, there are other evils of a very serious nature to be encountered by the adherent to the high and dry school. One of the greatest of them is the medical men who keep an open retail shop. We know not whether a person of this kind is considered a black sheep by the members of the medical profession or not, but we know that

he is one of the worst enemies of the pharmacist. Of course, there is a certain prestige about the shop kept by a doctor that not only throws all the dispensing resulting from his own practice into his own hands, but also a large amount of the ordinary counter work, which legitimately belongs to the pharmacist. We could point out many of these shops in the poorer neighbourhoods, where M.D.'s are not ashamed to sell pennyworths of sherbet. We ourselves have no remedy against these gentry, and can only appeal to our numerous medical contemporaries to help us by using their pens against them. The efforts used by the Medical Council to introduce the Pharmacy Bill into Ireland seem to us to prove that the heads of the medical profession are with us in this our wish to see shopkeeping M.R.C.S.'s and M.D.'s abolished.

The next great enemy that we possess is the medical man who wishes to have the profit on the medicines he prescribes, without having the trouble or expense of keeping a dispensary. The method by which this is effected is by the formation of an unnatural compact between the medical man and the pharmacist, in virtue of which the latter allows the former a heavy percentage on all patients sent to him. In such cases, as Mr. Ince aptly observes in his admirable paper on Pharmaceutical Ethics, "the pharmacist dispenses for the surgeon, and is robbed of the profit of his labour, whether it be under the guise of a percentage, or an accommodated tariff, or in any other way." Sometimes the arrangement is of a different nature: for instance, we know of one case in which a surgeon in large practice sends all his patients with their prescription to one chemist, who charges them sixpence a piece for the medicine, whatever it may be, this sum being paid by the patients themselves, the chemist, of course, trusting to the chance connection that their relations may create. In this case, the surgeon does not even pay the chemist's bill, and yet charges the profit on his own. The professional man concerned is in high class practice, and as many of his patients dislike the chemist that he almost compels them to go to, but prefer to choose their own dispenser, endless annoyance is the result. The whole system of commissions and arrangements of every kind is radically bad, and is, we fear, gaining ground daily, and it behoves those who sit in high places amongst us to put it down with a strong hand. We are aware that many pharmacists consider that these unholy alliances are good things in their way, and bring business to their establishments that they otherwise would miss; but from the experience of several members of the profession of high standing, we can unhesitatingly affirm that, as a rule, these arrangements are not even profitable, *per se*, to say nothing of the natural profit lost upon every prescription dispensed. There is one more practice on the part of the medical profession that is apt to eat into the profits of the pharmacist, and that is the system of surgeons compounding their own prescriptions in their private dispensary. Reasoning from an abstract point of view, the medical man ought undoubtedly to confine himself to the practice of the higher parts of his profession, leaving pharmacy to its proper professors. The practice has, no doubt, originated, in many cases, from the medical man living in an outlying district, where the only approach to a pharmacist was the keeper of a grocer's or an oilshop, who had added the sale of castor oil and Epsom salts to his other trade; in many others, we fear, it has arisen from the careless dispensing of ignorant practitioners. The remedy for it is the raising of the standard of what a pharmacist should be judged by. Once let the medical profession know and understand that there is no fear of their prescriptions being made up by a quondam grocer, who hardly knows a dandelion from a foxglove, or nitre from nitrate of silver, but that it will be dispensed by a well-educated gentleman, who knows, possibly, much more

of the *Materia Medica* than he does himself, and the private dispensary will anon be numbered with the grocer-chemist and the oilman-druggist. There is an idea amongst pharmacists that medical men's dispensing is proverbially careless and bad. This, we fancy, is a mistake. There are undoubtedly a few surgeons who allow their grooms to mix their medicines for them—we cannot call it dispensing,—in fact, we heard of a case in which a man recommended himself to a pharmacist as light porter, on the ground that he had lived with Dr. Soandso, and was well acquainted with the method of making pills. As a rule, however, the medical profession is too conscientious to allow of dangerous dispensing, and the surgeon either makes up his own prescriptions when he is a small man, or employs a properly qualified assistant to do so for him when he is a great one.

Another cause which lessens the profit of the dispenser is the increase in our unauthorised *Materia Medica* during the last five years. There appears to have lately sprung up an almost irresistible longing on the part of the young physician to discover or invent new remedies. We have only to search the columns of our medical contemporaries to find innumerable examples of this. An enthusiastic ladies' doctor, just commencing practice, reads, perhaps, in a French or German medical journal, that the tincture of the leaves of the castor oil plant forms a most efficient lactagogue, and the next anxious mother that consults him on the best way of becoming a better nurse, receives a prescription containing the new remedy. It is carried to the pharmacy nearest the lady's home, and the unfortunate dispenser, after losing two or three pounds' worth of time in searching after the unknown tincture, at last prepared it for himself, having kept a good customer waiting so long that he, perhaps, loses the connection. We met with a case in point a short time since. A prescription was sent to a pharmacy to be dispensed, containing a peculiar preparation of pepsine. After much trouble and loss of time, the maker of it was discovered, and some ten or twelve shillings' worth was bought. The prescription was at last dispensed, and half a crown was charged for it, which was grumblingly paid. This was some four years ago, and the bottle containing the out-of-the-way preparation has never since been opened. Sometimes an English prescription will come in, containing a preparation from *Pharmacopœia Pekiniensis*, that the unfortunate British pharmacist has never heard of, or, possibly, a French or German *formulaire* will be presented, every compound of which has to be prepared purposely. An amusing instance of the trouble given in this way is related by Mr. Ince. A certain preparation of French origin was ordered, of which even that accomplished pharmacist had never heard. After numerous inquiries, it was discovered that it could only be obtained from a baker residing in a little village in the South of France.

Now where, we would ask, would be the impropriety of charging special rates under such circumstances? We are quite sure that if a lady was to ask Messrs. Lewis and Allenby to procure a silk dress for her, of a pattern that she had remarked in the *Magazines* *Remis* or *Le Petit St. Joseph*, that they would charge her a pretty round percentage for the trouble she had given them. Then why should not the pharmacist do the same thing, looking on him in his double capacity as professional man and trader? Properly speaking, the British pharmacist ought only be supposed to keep the preparations sanctioned by the British *Pharmacopœia*, and if any others are asked for, he is supposed to keep them or procure them only for the special benefit of his customers. Is it not, therefore, manifestly unfair to pay him the same price for dispensing a preparation that he simply lifts off the shelf behind him, as for one that it may take two or three days' hard work to procure?

There is another and very frequent cause which diminishes the profits of the pharmacist, and that is the system of long credit. We know of one instance at the West End where a set of profitable customers to a leading pharmacist would withdraw their custom at once if the accounts were sent in to them were one month younger than the patriarchal age of eight years. But the system of long credit is a difficult one, and we must leave the remedy for it to our readers, for no doubt every individual case requires special treatment.

THE LAVENDER AND MINT HARVEST.

AS doubtless anticipated by many of your subscribers, the unparalleled dry season has had its influence on the mint and lavender crops, as indeed on all the medicinal plants cultivated here. We are carrying our crops to the still fully a fortnight, and in some places three weeks, earlier than the average date. Unfortunately, some of the still-ries in Western Surrey have for some time been either out or short of water, the wells having "given in."

Last year the lavender plants suffered severely by the unusual cold and frost, during the present season the crops have been thinned by excessive drought. Again, the dry spring prevented many of the cultivators from planting young mint and lavender, to replace the loss of worn out stock.

Those farmers on the low lands by the Wandel have been pretty fortunate, but those on the higher and more open grounds have but a very thin show of but two feet high plants, where in other seasons we have seen four feet.

The ottos, both from mint and lavender are, however, remarkably fine and volatile, and prices will range high for the 1868 distillations on account of fine quality as well as on account of short production.

There is here a strong conservative tendency among the growers to "hold" their ottos at all times, "in order to see how the market runs." There is even now many a good "Winchester" or "Corbyn" of pennyroyal, white mint, black mint, and lavender of former years' distillations to be brought to light—when prices suit—from dark cupboards. Messrs. McRae have very good average crops of white and black mint which we believed realised £20 an acre on the ground. The expenses of cutting, matting, cartage, and distilling had then to be added to the prime cost. The well-known old stillery in Mitcham-road, has by efflux of commercial events passed into the hands of Messrs. Piesse and Lubin, who, no doubt, will render a good account of them. Mr. Bridger's stills (late Major Moor's) have had a fair share of work; but in consequence of short crops, and we presume competition for work, the charges for distillation have been 20 per cent. lower than usual. Most of the distillers are large buyers of otto, especially from the small growers.

From various circumstances we surmise that ottos of mint, lavender, and pennyroyal will rise in price.

All the plants brought to the stills are this year drier than usual, consequently more weight of leaf is got into the stills than in humid seasons, and as a natural result more otto has run this year from a given number of mats than has been known for many seasons. SEPTIMUS PIESSE, F.C.S.

Corner for Students.

The chemical formulæ employed in this section are based upon the new system of atomic weights, unless the use of the older system is specially indicated. In the *British Pharmacopœia* the symbols corresponding to those adopted here are printed in heavy Clarendon type.

PRIZES.

THE First Prize offered for solutions of our July problems has been won by

RICHARD MOSS, 16, Leinster-square, Rathmines, Dublin.

The Second Prize would fall to Mr. McNaughton, of Belfast, if the number of marks obtained alone determined the award. But as this student carried off the First Prize

for June, we now acknowledge his skill and assiduity by an "Honourable Mention," and give the Second Prize to a younger competitor, who comes third in order of merit:

W. GREIG, 64, Dundas-street, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.

This month we again offer as Prizes two scientific books, to be selected by the successful competitors. Lists of books adapted for First and Second Prizes are given at the end of our Notices to Correspondents.

QUESTIONS.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

I. **MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, B.P.**—According to the *B.P.*, an aqueous solution of this salt gives a white precipitate (*a*) with solution of baric chloride, and a white precipitate (*b*) with a mixed solution of ammonia, ammoniac chloride, and ordinary sodic phosphate. Give the symbolic formulæ of the precipitates *a* and *b*.

II. **ALCOHOL AMYLICUM, B.P.**—Describe in words, and represent by a symbolic equation, the action of oxygen on pure amylic alcohol.

III. **LOTIONES HYDRARGYRI, B.P.**—State, in grains, the weights of mercury contained in the products of the prescribed forms for Lotion Hydrargyri flava and Lotion Hydrargyri nigra.

GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

IV. **HYDROCHLORIC ACID AND ARGENTIC NITRATE.**—Calculate the weight, in grains, of real hydrochloric acid, HCl , required for the precipitation of one pound of argentic nitrate, AgNO_3 .

V. **DECOMPOSITION OF AMMONIC NITRATE.**—Describe in words, and represent in modern symbols, the effects of heat upon ammonic nitrate. If the gas obtained from 1 kilogramme of the salt be measured at the standard temperature and pressure, what will be its volume in litres? [The molecular weight of the gas referred to expresses the number of grammes required to form two standard volumes, or $11.19 \times 2 = 22.38$ litres.]

VI. **SYNTHESIS OF WATER.**—When hydrogen is passed over cupric oxide, CuO , heated to dull redness in a glass tube, the hydrogen combines with the oxygen of the oxide to form water, and metallic copper is left in the tube. Now, if 6 litres of hydrogen, at the standard temperature and pressure, be passed over an excess of red-hot cupric oxide, what loss of weight (in grammes) will the oxide undergo?

VII. **EXAMINATION FOR METALS.**—Three aqueous solutions of metallic salts, marked A, B, and C respectively, are offered for examination. To a portion of each some hydrochloric acid is added. In A the acid produces a white precipitate which is found to be soluble in excess of ammonia. B and C remain clear. Into the acidulated portions of B and C sulphuretted hydrogen is passed until the smell of the gas is retained by them even after agitation. This treatment produces in B a yellow precipitate which is found to be insoluble in sulphide of ammonium. C remains clear. Another portion of the original solution C is mixed with chloride of ammonium, and rendered distinctly alkaline by the addition of ammonia. On adding to this a solution of sulphide of ammonium, a flesh-coloured precipitate is formed. What metals are indicated by these different reactions?

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

VIII. **BEES'-WAX.**—A lump of bees'-wax, weighing 2,895 grains, is stuck on to a crystal of quartz, weighing 795 grains, and the whole, when suspended in water, is found to weigh 330 grains. Find the sp. gr. of the bees'-wax, that of the quartz being 2.65.

IX. **MINERAL IN FRAGMENTS.**—Into a well-graduated six-ounce glass measure containing 4 oz. of distilled water fragments of a certain mineral were carefully introduced, one by one, until the level of the water reached the mark for 6 oz. The water was then poured off, and the fragments, when dry, were found to weigh 4,216 grains. From the data afforded by this rough experiment, deduce the sp. gr. of the mineral.

X. **LIQUID.**—A body weighs in air, 1,000 grains; in water, 300 grains; and in another liquid, 420 grains. What is the sp. gr. of the latter liquid?

ANSWERS.

[See Questions in July number, page 432.]

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

I. **POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA, B.P.**—The saline portion of the residuo is potassic carbonate, its weight being 69 grains.

Since two molecules of the acid tartrate ($2\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 = 376$) give one molecule of the carbonate ($\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 = 138$), $\frac{376}{2}$ or 188 grains of the former necessarily yield $\frac{138}{2}$ or 69 grs.

of the latter.

II. **LIQUOR SODÆ, B.P.**—The weight of crystallised sodic carbonate required for the production of a pint of this solution is 1342.810 grains.

The determination of this result involves the following calculations:—To find the weight of a pint of the solution, the weight of an equal bulk of water is multiplied by the sp. gr. thus,—

$$8750 \times 1.047 = 9161.250 \text{ grains.}$$

Then, as the solution corresponds to 4.1 per cent. of sodic hydrate, NaHO , the weight of this compound in the pint is found by the proportion—

$$100 : 4.1 :: 9161.250 : x;$$

$$\therefore x = 375.61125 \text{ grains.}$$

Now one molecule of the crystallised sodic carbonate ($\text{NaCO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O} = 286$) is capable of yielding two molecules of the hydrate ($2\text{NaHO} = 80$), consequently the weight of the salt required to furnish the quantity of sodic hydrate represented by a pint of liquor sodæ *B.P.* is found by the proportion—

$$80 : 286 :: 375.61124 : x;$$

$$\therefore x = 1342.810 \text{ grains.}$$

III. **HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS, B.P.**—The prescribed form should yield 12950 grains.

A molecule of mercuric sulphate ($\text{HgSO}_4 = 296$) contains one atom of mercury ($\text{Hg} = 200$); therefore, 200 grains of mercury would be required to form 296 grains of the salt. The quantity of mercury ordered is 20 oz. or 8750 grains; then $200 : 296 :: 8750 : x$; $\therefore x = 12950$ grains.

This result may be obtained by another method:—Let the relative weights of Hg and HgSO_4 represent ounces. Then 200 oz. and 296 oz. divided by 10 give 20 oz. and 29.6 oz., and $20.6 \times 437.5 = 12950$ grains.

IV. **HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM, B.P.**—The product of the official form should weigh 1218.058 grains.

By the action of ammonia 271 parts of mercuric chloride ($\text{HgCl}_2 = 271$) are converted into 251.5 parts of ammoniated mercury ($\text{NH}_2\text{HgCl} = 251.5$), and as 3 oz. or 1312.5 grains of the chloride are ordered we have the proportion—

$$271 : 1312.5 :: 251.5 : x;$$

$$\therefore x = 1218.058 \text{ grains.}$$

GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

V. **COMBUSTION OF CARBON.**—The weight of air needed for the complete combustion of 1 kilogramme of carbon is 11.544 kilogrammes, or 11544 grammes.

This result may be obtained by a very short operation. According to the question, 100 parts of air correspond to 23.1 parts of oxygen; and 12 kilogrammes of carbon ($\text{C} = 12$) combine with 32 kilogrammes of oxygen ($\text{O}_2 = 32$). From these data we obtain the following proportion, in which x represents the weight of oxygen needed for the combustion of 12 kilogrammes of carbon:—

$$23.1 : 100 :: 32 : x; \therefore x = 138.528 \text{ kilos.}$$

$$= 138528 \text{ grammes.}$$

If this result be divided by 12 the quotient will necessarily be the answer required—

$$\frac{138528}{12} = 11544 \text{ grammes.}$$

[If the decimal fraction in x be extended to seven places, the final result becomes 11544.0115 grammes.]

VI. **CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE.**—The volume of carbonic anhydride resulting from the combination of 100 grammes of oxygen with an adequate weight of carbon is 69.037 litres.

According to the question, 44 grammes of carbonic anhydride ($\text{CO}_2 = 44$) correspond to two standard volumes, $11.19 \times 2 = 22.38$ litres; and as 32 grammes of free oxygen ($\text{O}_2 = 32$) also correspond to 22.38 litres, the solution of the

problem simply involves the determination of the volume of 100 grammes of oxygen—

$$16:100::11.19:x; \therefore x = 69.937 \text{ litres.}$$

VII. WEIGHT OF CARBON.—The carbon contained in a litre of carbonic anhydride at the standard temperature and pressure is .536 gramme.

Since 22.38 litres of the gas weigh 44 grammes and contain 12 grammes of carbon, the weight of carbon in 1 litre is readily found by the proportion—

$$12:38:1::12:x; \therefore x = .536 \text{ gramme.}$$

VIII. PRODUCTION OF NITRIC ACID.—The weight of gaseous ammonia required for the neutralisation of the acid obtainable from 1 lb. of nitro is 1178.218 grains; and the weight of the ammoniac nitrate resulting from such neutralisation is 5544.555 grains.

By the action of sulphuric acid a molecule of nitre, $\text{KNO}_3 = 101$, is converted into a molecule of nitric acid, HNO_3 , and this requires a molecule of ammonia, $\text{NH}_3 = 17$, for its neutralisation. Hence the weight of ammonia required to neutralise the acid obtainable from 1 lb., or 7000 grains, of nitre is in the proportion of 17 to 101 of the salt:

$$101:17::7000:x; \therefore x = 1178.218 \text{ grains.}$$

Then, as the molecular weights of ammonia, NH_3 , and ammoniac nitrate, NH_4NO_3 , are 17 and 80 respectively, the weight of nitrate formed is found by the proportion—

$$17:1178.218::80:x; \therefore x = 5544.555 \text{ grains.}$$

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

IX. MERCURY.—A cubic inch of mercury weighs 3433.4016 grains.

This result is obtained by multiplying the weight of a cubic inch of water by the sp. gr. of mercury, thus

$$252.456 \times 13.6 = 3433.4016 \text{ grains.}$$

X. SOLID.—The sp. gr. of the solid is 5.800.

According to the data, 200 grains of the solid displace 30 grains of the spirit; therefore, $\frac{200}{30} = 6.667$ is the sp.

gr. of the solid compared with the spirit. But the sp. gr. of the spirit is .870, hence the sp. gr. of the solid compared with the ordinary standard, water, is $6.667 \times .870 = 5.800$.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All questions forwarded to us for publication in this "Corner for Students" should be accompanied by the answers which the propounders believe to be correct. As a rule, numerical results should be worked out to three decimal places. Communications should reach us at least ten days before the date of publication, and include the names and addresses of the writers.

W. B. J. (Spennydoor).—Our July number was made up before your answers reached us.

R. Moss.—The solution of the second problem for June was correctly worked out, though the result was expressed in ounces. We gave extra marks to three of your competitors in consideration of the specially suggestive character of their answers. This month you have gained an extra mark by your ingenious solution of the third problem.

W. M. McNaughton.—Your answers are so good that we reluctantly complain of their elaborateness. We wish you to indicate clearly the various stages of calculation, but we shall be glad if you will spare us the labour of revising diffuse explanations. On examining our solutions, you will find that in some cases you have not adopted the most direct methods of obtaining the required results.

Auditor.—Though your answers reveal a perfect comprehension of the questions proposed, they involve several errors of calculation. In X. you have erroneously assumed that the sp. gr. of a body compared with water is higher than its sp. gr. compared with a lighter fluid.

J. A. Kendall.—In X. you have made the mistake referred to in our notice to Auditor. The calculations employed in solving some of the chemical problems might have been simplified.

J. D. D. Thomas.—Though many of your answers are incorrect, we trust that you will not desert this Corner for Students. Work out in detail the solutions given in this number before you attack the new problems.

J. Gregory.—Your answer to the first question proves that you have been misled by the ambiguous statement of the B.P. with reference to the neutralising power of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid.

G. P.—Referring to question I., we may state that 1,000 grain-measures of the standard oxalic acid solution exactly neutralise 69 grains of anhydrous potassium carbonate. In your solution of VIII. you have based your calculations upon the erroneous supposition that in 101 parts of potassium nitrate, the acid radical, NO_3 , constitutes 54 parts.

J. Paulin.—In answering the second question you have too hastily jumped at the conclusion that the volume of the product coincides with that of the water used. In the result obtained for IX. the decimal point is misplaced.

A. Nicholls.—The sp. gr. found for the solid in X. is simply its sp. gr. compared with the spirit.

H. Habgood.—See our notice to J. D. D. Thomas.

F. B.—Your answers betray carelessness in computation. With respect to your first answer see our notice to J. Gregory.

W. Greig.—Some of your solutions involve superfluous calculations.

Struggler.—Your answers ought not to be more condensed. In IX. you have transposed two figures in the weight of the water. Be careful next month, and use thicker paper.

Marks awarded for Answers.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Total.
R. Moss (First Prize)	5	9	5	4	5	8	4	9	3	5	60
W. M. McNaughton	5	9	4	4	7	8	4	9	3	5	58
R. Greig (Second Prize)	5	8	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	56
J. Gregory	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	56
A. Nicholls	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	51
J. A. Kendall	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	48
W. B. J.	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	48
Self-taught	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	48
Struggler	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	47
G. Welborn	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	47
G. P.	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	45
T. W. L.	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	44
Auditor	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	44
J. Paulin	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	40
W. X. Y.	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	38
F. Barrett	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	32
H. Habgood	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	27
J. D. D. Thomas	5	9	4	4	7	7	4	9	3	5	17

Books offered as First Prizes.

Atfield's *Introduction to Pharmaceutical Chemistry*. (Van Voorst.)
 Conington's *Handbook of Chemical Analysis*; with Tables of Qualitative Analysis adapted to the same. (Longmans.)
 Eliot and Storer's *Manual of Inorganic Chemistry*. (Van Voorst.)
 Ganot's *Elementary Treatise on Physics*. Translated by Atkinson. (Longmans.)
 Garrod's *Materia Medica*; with Modern Chemical Notation. (Walton.)
 Noad's *Chemical Analysis, Qualitative and Quantitative*. (Roeve.)
 Royle and Headland's *Materia Medica*. (Churchill.)
 [Any other scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.]

Books offered as Second Prizes.

Church's *Laboratory Guide for Students in Agricultural Chemistry*. (Van Voorst.)
 Galloway's *First Step in Chemistry*. (Churchill.)
 Hoffmann's *Introduction to Modern Chemistry*. (Walton.)
 Oliver's *Lessons in Elementary Botany*. (Macmillan.)
 Potts's *Elements of Euclid*. School Edition. (Longmans.)
 Roscoe's *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry*. (Macmillan.)
 Wurtz's *Introduction to Chemical Philosophy*. Reprinted from the "Chemical News."
 [Any other scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.]



POISONED BY BATTLE'S VERMIN KILLER.

On Friday, 24th ult., an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, coroner, at the Board-room, Ebury-bridge, Pimlico, on the body of a lady, aged forty-five, who had destroyed her life by taking Battle's Vermin Killer. Mr. Chambers stated that he was called to attend deceased, who told him she had swallowed poison. He produced the wrappers, which bore the name of the chemist from whom the poison had been obtained. Mr. Wade, of Warwick-street, said that he was satisfied the papers produced were those supplied to a lady on the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd, at his pharmacy. He remembered an application being made by deceased for some poison to destroy a dog, which had become aged and a nuisance. He offered to destroy the dog if she would send it round, but could not allow her to take any poison for the purpose. After further conversation he let her have a small packet of Battle's Killer, which might be obtained from any grocer or oilman, as well as from any chemist in the kingdom. There was nothing in her behaviour to denote any felonious intent. The coroner remarked upon the difficulty in preventing persons so disposed obtaining poisons. Mr. Wade had very properly offered to administer the poison to the dog, and the wrappers produced proved that the poison had been marked distinctly and carefully packed. The medical evidence proved that everything which could be done had been attempted. A verdict was returned—temporary insanity.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

REPORT, SECOND SESSION, JUNE 19, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, on their retirement this evening, have much pleasure in presenting the following report:—

In the first place they must notice the gradually improving position of the association and the steady increase of members; a few of the original members have left the neighbourhood, but their places are being filled with others able and willing to do their best for the good of the association.

At the beginning of the session a supper was held, at which there were present thirty-six members and friends; a very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

Your committee cannot but refer with regret to the loss of our late President, Mr. Crow, and also of our late secretary, Mr. Beynon; the services of these gentlemen cannot be overrated, and their departure is much to be deplored; they have been elected honorary members, and before leaving us were each presented with a slight testimonial of the esteem and respect which every member felt for them. We sincerely wish them every success in future.

We have pleasure in noticing the formation of a small library, and have to thank Mr. Beynon for his gift of the "British Pharmacopœia," and Mr. Warland for "Fownes' Chemistry."

With regard to the financial report, which your treasurer will read to you, we think you will find it very satisfactory. There is a good balance, and your committee think that a portion cannot be better bestowed than to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society; but as it is not likely to be augmented much, the chief source of revenue being the small monthly subscription, they recommend that a fair balance should always be kept in hand.

Many pleasant evenings have been spent during the session, and not without advantages. The papers, fifteen in number, on various interesting subjects, have afforded instruction and gratification, and have given rise to well-sustained discussions. The attendance also has been very good.

In conclusion, your committee thank you very much for the confidence that has been reposed in them, and join most heartily with you in wishing the association continued prosperity.

FELIX STEVENS, *Chairman.*

HENRY GIBBS, *Hon. Sec.*

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

At a meeting of members of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, held at the Stork Hotel, Queen's-square, Liverpool, on Friday, the 7th August, 1868, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That it is most judicious on the part of the executive of the United Society to announce no policy in relation to the new Pharmacy Act until legal opinion can be taken upon its altered clauses, and a matured judgment formed upon it.
2. That the altered relations of the United Society arising out of the passing of the Act for which the Society has worked so long renders it desirable that the executive should furnish a programme for future action as soon as possible.
3. That upon the testimony of the executive committee, and with the general concurrence of the trade, the success of the new Pharmacy Act is greatly attributable to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Buott, the secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.
4. That whilst regretting that Mr. Buott's services should have remained unremunerated so long, this meeting highly approves of the determination of the annual meeting to transfer the residue of the Benevolent Fund to Mr. Buott as the most appropriate and graceful disposition of the money.

JOHN EDISBURY, *Chairman.*

LAW AND POLICE.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TRAVELLER.

At the Leeds police-court, on the 6th inst., C. A. Norminton, traveller and salesman, in the employ of Messrs. Hirst, Brooke, and Tomlinson, manufacturing chemists, was placed in the dock charged with having embezzled several sums of money, the property of his employers. The evidence adduced showed that the prisoner's duty was to collect money,

which he should have handed over to the cashier every evening. He had received £5 from Mr. Cundall, chemist, of Pocklington, for goods supplied by his masters, and had not accounted for it. Several other small sums he had received and not accounted for. When asked to produce his order-book, he said he had lost it, and was consequently discharged. Prisoner's defalcations were discovered by the traveller who succeeded him, who found, on presenting the respective accounts, that they had been settled by the prisoner. He was committed to take his trial at the sessions, bail being taken for his appearance.

STEALING GINGER BEER

At the Chester police-court, on the 30th ult., Richard Disley, of Liverpool, was charged with stealing two dozen bottles of ginger beer from Mr. George Wadsley, chemist, Lower Bridge-street, Chester. It appeared that prisoner was employed by prosecutor to bottle ginger beer, but was not authorized to sell or take orders. Prisoner, however, disposed of 2 dozen bottles of beer, and appropriated the money. Having pleaded guilty, prisoner was committed to prison for three months, with hard labour.

PROSECUTION OF AN UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

At the Hales Owen Petty Sessions, on the 11th inst., Thomas Holland, of Oldbury, was charged before the sitting magistrates, Major Lea Smith and S. Hanbury, Esq., with having wilfully and falsely pretended to be, and taken and used the name or title of a surgeon, implying that he was registered under the Act of Parliament, and also with having acted as a surgeon to a Friendly Society, for affording mutual relief in sickness contrary to the Act. Mr. William Shakespere, of Oldbury, appeared in support of the prosecution, and Mr. Jackson, of West Bromwich, for the defendant. In opening the first case, Mr. Shakespere said Mr. Holland was a person who had practised in Oldbury for many years without any interference from the medical men of the place; but having lately placed himself in an antagonistic position towards them on the club question, they felt it their duty to take the present proceedings to protect their professional interests. Fanny Cleaver was called, who deposed that Mr. Holland attended a child of hers in June last, who died of convulsions, and that Mr. Holland gave her a certificate of the death signed "Thomas Holland, surgeon," which she transmitted to Mr. Parish, the registrar of births and deaths. (This certificate was produced by the deputy registrar, Mr. Parish having died since the issuing of the summonses). Mr. Parish, jun., knew Mr. Holland's writing, and the certificate then produced was in his handwriting. Mr. Jackson, for the defence, raised a technical objection as to the absence of Mr. Holland's name from the Medical Register being proof of his not being qualified. The Bench overruled this objection, and, after a short consultation, they fined the defendant £5. The next charge was for acting as surgeon to the Miners' Refuge Friendly Society, held at Mr. Clifton's, the "Jolly Collier Inn," Oldbury. Joseph Matthews, Secretary to the Society, deposed that Mr. Holland had acted as surgeon to the Miners' Refuge for many years, and that he was re-elected every six months. He produced the minute book containing the last entry of such re-election. This charge was also considered proved, and the same fine (£5) was imposed. There were nine other cases against the defendant, but these were withdrawn, as the object of the prosecution, by the judgment in the first cases, had been gained.

ILLEGAL SURGICAL PRACTICE.

At the Leeds Assizes, on the 6th inst, the druggist, Alfred Thomas Heap, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, for an illegal surgical operation upon Sarah Ann Lannu, at Gorton, on the 1st of May.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.

The Exeter magistrates were engaged lately in hearing the particulars of an alleged attempt to poison the family of Mr. W. Gilbert, of the Homœopathic Dispensary, Queen-street, in that city. The accused was William John Hoare, a lad eleven years of age, respectfully connected, who had been in Mr. Gilbert's employ as errand boy, and the charge against him was that he had put oxalic acid into a kettle from which the water was taken for making the family's tea. The prisoner was remanded, but bail was accepted.

BANKRUPTCY.

J. D. HOLMES, HANLEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

This bankrupt came before Mr. Registrar Tudor, acting as deputy commissioner at Birmingham, on the 10th instant, for his last examination, the sitting having been adjourned from time to time to secure the attendance of bankrupt, who was living in Ireland. Mr. C. B. Hodgson appeared for the assignees and opposing creditors, Evans, Son and Co., Liverpool, and Mr. Rowlands for bankrupt. His liabilities were £1,107 4s. 7d.; assets, £469 0s. 2d.; deficiency, £638 4s. 3d. The following is a list of bankrupt's creditors:—Ralph Alcock, Burslem, £2 6s. 8d.; W. Astle, Etruria Tar Company, 10s. 4d.; Arnott and Co., St. Paul's, London, £3 13s. 6d.; Beaufoy and Co., London, £19 6s. 2d.; Barclay and Sons, London, £29 9s. 7d.; Batly and Watts, London, £10 7s. 10d.; Blundell, Sponco, and Co., Hull, £4 9s. 1d.; Barron, Harvey, and Co., London, £13 5s.; Beatson and Co., Rotherham, £6 3s. 2d.; Blake and Mackenzie, Liverpool, £6; Barrington and Brown, Mansfield, £3 18s. 8d.; Bangham and Co., Birmingham, £5 6s. 5d.; Banks and Richards, Birmingham, £2 9s. 6d.; Beavan and Co., London, £2 5s.; Bickley Brothers, Hanley, £2 14s. 5d.; H. Brock, Hanley, £1 10s. 9d.; Gas Company, Hanley, £9; Clarke, Bleasdale, and Co., York, £50 3s. 1d.; J. Crane, Leicester, £20 2s. 11d.; Clarke and Sons, London, £10 6s. 9d.; Collard and Bowser, London, £14 1s. 1d.; T. and W. Callow, Oldham, £12 7s. 7d.; Chance Brothers, Oldbury, £6 4s. 4d.; the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST paper, £3 1s. 4d.; B. Collett, Hanley, £5 5s. 0d.; Evans and Co., Liverpool, £70 14s. 3d.; Evans and Stafford, Leicester, £17 2s. 1d.; Fryer, Benson, and Foster, Manchester, £19 19s. 6d.; Foot and Co., London, £4 4s. 8d.; Frazer, Good, and Radford, London, £3 9s.; Gill and Tucker, Nottingham, £3 18s.; Herron, McCulloch, and Co., London, £4 14s. 10d.; Headley and Gamble, Liverpool, £1 3s.; Haydon and Hand, Birmingham, £16; Howard, Hall, and Co., London, £9 12s. 11d.; Hargreaves and Co., Manchester, £9 9s. 11d.; Harris and Co., Birmingham, £15 2s. 1d.; Henley and Son, London, £5 14s. 2d.; Horniman and Co., London, £9 19s. 8d.; Holt and Banner, Liverpool, £53 12s. 1d.; Horne and Co., Bristol, £6 15s. 6d.; W. Hebbert, Hanley, £1 7s. 9d.; Higgins and Co., Liverpool, £26 0s. 3d.; Imperial Tobacco Company of France, £5 12s.; Income Tax, £2 14s. 2d.; John Jones, Stoke, £9 14s. 5d.; W. T. Jones and Co., London, £29 3s. 2d.; Jewsbury and Brown, Manchester, £5 12s.; Jones and Co., Holywell, £3 18s. 6d.; Joy and Sons, Leeds, £8 13s. 6d.; Joule and Sons, Stone, £2 5s.; Killingray, Doncaster, £1 14s.; Lazarus, Hanley, £5 14s.; Litchfield, Bethnal, £12 14s. 8d.; Langer, London, £30 13s. 5d.; Levy and Co., Liverpool, £8 8s.; Lacey, Hanley, 15s. 2d.; Maw and Son, London, £6 1s. 7d.; Marsden and Son, Cheapside, London, £5 9s. 5d.; Madams and Co., Bewdley, £1 12s.; Mansfield, Birmingham, £1 11s. 3d.; John Morris, Longton, £5; Mountford and Son, Stoke, £1 4s.; Needham and Son, Manchester, £11 15s.; Newbone and Johnson, Hull, £1 12s.; W. Nash, Manchester, £2 18s.; J. Plumbe, London, £2 6s. 6d.; Preston and Sons, London, £28 6s. 11d.; Pattison and Sons, Birmingham, £8 9s. 5d.; Charles Parton, Hanley, £1 7s. 5d.; *Staffordshire Sentinel*, £2 1s.; W. E. Phillips, Hanley, £6 10s. 6d.; Ringland and Hands, Hanley, £5 13s. 2d.; R. Ripley, Liverpool, 15s. 3d.; Raby and Co., Hanley, £16; Slater and Co., Burslem, £8; J. Shenton, Uttoxeter, £4 15s. 2d.; Schweppe and Co., £1 12s.; Sibber and Fleming, London, £29 10s. 9d.; James Steer and Son, Maidstone, £21 10s.; Sanderson and Co., Hull, £13 16s. 6d.; J. Steel and Co., Liverpool, £18 18s.; Leran and Co., Stourport, £23 7s. 1d.; H. Simpson, the *Grocer*, London, £6 6s.; M. Tomlinson, Manchester, £6 8s. 3d.; Tetley and Sons, Leeds, £2 8s.; M. Tipper, Birmingham, £4 17s. 9d.; Messrs. Turner, Uttoxeter, 8s.; Thornley and Knight, Birmingham, £7 12s. 3d.; Usher and Co., £1 5s.; J. Vernon, Uttoxeter, £1 8s. 2d.; Wooldridge, Hanley, £5 6s. 3d.; White, Fairchild, and Co., London, £3 5s. 4d.; Walls, Close, and Co., London, £9 7s. 8d.; J. Woolley, Manchester, £30 19s. 8d.; G. Wood, Leeds, £13 2s.; J. Wilkinson, Manchester, £14 12s.; Wyley and Brown, Coventry, £41 19s. 9d.; Waterworks Company, 12s.; Williams and Co., Dublin, £13 5s. 2d.; Young's Paraffin Oil Company, Manchester, £13 6s. 4d.; total, £1,079 1s. 3d.; rent and servants' wages to be

paid in full, £28 3s. 4d.; gross total, £1,107 4s. 7d.—The bankrupt was formerly in business at Southwell, Nottinghamshire; from thence he removed to Hanley, in the Potteries.—Bankrupt (examined by Mr. Hodgson) said—I have been in business four years as chemist, druggist, and sauce manufacturer. My business was wholesale and retail. My returns for the first year were £300. I took a second shop in Hanley. I made no entries for a month prior to my bankruptcy of any cash sales. The reason I did not do so was because I was running about the country trying to make arrangements with my creditors. I have got a book showing the receipts of the wholesale department. I did not buy any goods except for cash during the period of a month before my bankruptcy. There are no entries of monies received after the 12th of March. I never took stock after taking the business. The first time I knew I was insolvent was at the end of February, when I was served with a writ. I kept on selling and buying for cash. I don't know where my bank-book is: I have lost it. I will swear I have not burnt it or destroyed it. I commenced business with £250 at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire. I sold that business and bought the one at Hanley. Three months before my bankruptcy I could not tell within £100 the value of my stock. When it was sold it fetched £250, when I thought it ought to have been £700. The bankrupt was then questioned as to the fraudulent removal of goods; and a solicitation on bankrupt's part to a neighbour to conceal some for him.—Mr. Hodgson said that the trading had been of the most reckless character, and the book-keeping was very bad, but he did not think he could found any application on this part of the evidence, but with regard to a false statement made by the bankrupt that he had not asked anyone to take care of goods for him just prior to the bankruptcy, and in which he had been contradicted, he should make an application in the ordinary way for the magistrates to commit him. It was, however, arranged to leave the case to be decided by the Commissioner, and it was accordingly adjourned until the 14th of November.

ACCIDENTS.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

A melancholy event took place at Congleton on the 21st ult. Mr. Henry Schofield, surgeon, being afflicted with the toothache, had been in the habit of taking small doses of laudanum to mitigate the pain, and having taken a larger dose than usual, symptoms of poisoning were immediately perceived, and the unfortunate gentleman expired within an hour after swallowing the poison.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A girl seven years of age, the daughter of Mr. John Harrison, Burnley-road, Accrington, drank some liquor ammonia from a bottle which was upon the table, and although medical attendance was at once obtained, she died from the effects of it on the 29th ult.

GOSSIP.

The chemists and druggists of Wednesbury have determined to close their shops at half-past eight, and on Saturdays at eleven o'clock.

At Wolverhampton, on the 7th inst., an operative brewer, named Lewis, was committed to the sessions for giving 9 oz. of muriatic acid to his employer's servant to put into a tub of ale.

At the close of the session the pharmaceutical and chemical pupils of Mr. J. C. Braithwaite, Kentish-tow, presented him with a very handsome eight-day clock for the chimney-piece. They also presented Mrs. Braithwaite with a beautiful inlaid work-box.

GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BLYTHE and LEWIS, St. Helen's, alkali manufacturers.
GREEN and BAKER, Castle-street, Holborn, brush manufacturers.
GWINKETT, sen., and GWINKETT, jun., Dudley, Worcester, soda-water manufacturers.
LADD, E. W., and OERTLING, L., Moorgate-street, bullion and assay balance makers.

PRICE and COOPER, Marlborough, Wilts, surgeons.
STOKOE and PAGE, Peckham Rye, surgeons.
TOULMIN, TOULMIN, and HACON, Clapton, surgeons.

BANKRUPTS.

DEV, WILLIAM, Bradford, chemist.
EVISON, AARON, and CARTER, JOSEPH, jun., Horncastle, soda-water manufacturers.
FLEMING, THOMAS, Landport, perfumer.
HEWITT, GEORGE, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, medical assistant.
HIGGS, EDWARD, Dalston place, Dalston, veterinary surgeon.
HUNT, TOM OLIVER, East Birmingham, surgeon.
JACKSON, WILLIAM, Tadcaster, druggist.
MORRIS, THOMAS, Marford, surgeon.
PAYNE, EDWIN, Park-road, Teddington, doctor of medicine.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

BARBER, H. F. C., Jamaica Level, Bermondsey, saltpetre refiner, 4 29-32d.
BARTLETT, G. B., Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-place, dentist, 4s. 2½d.
CLAY, R., Cromford, chemist, 8½d.
FARRANE, J. G., New Broutford, chemist, 2s. 8½d.
FIELD and HARE, Apple-yard, Goswell-street, chemists, 2s.



"UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—I think it is due to the members of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists and others that they should receive more information than has yet been afforded them, concerning the late proceedings in connection with the Society, and, with your permission, I will endeavour to supply the deficiency.

Your readers will be aware that at a meeting of the Executive, held on June 4th, it was decided that the Annual General Meeting should be held on July 1st, and that a dinner should be held on the same day, but they are not aware that, at the same meeting, Mr. Buott's position was fully discussed, and that in order to give Mr. Buott confidence in the intentions of the committee (which intentions he seemed greatly to doubt), a resolution was proposed and carried, instructing the transfer of a considerable portion of the Benevolent Fund from the former trustees to others, namely, Mr. Mellin and Mr. Buott, sen., himself, to be held in trust until a general meeting, legally competent to deal with the fund, should vote it to Mr. Buott. Mr. Mellin consented to act as co-trustee with Mr. Buott.

With regard to the Annual Meeting, or the proposed dinner, I heard nothing whatever (although one of the sub-committee appointed to carry out the arrangements for the dinner), until I received a notice of a meeting to be held on June 25th, to consider the arrangements for the Annual Meeting; this meeting I was unable to attend, and, therefore, cannot say what happened at it, but I am told that several gentlemen left the room in consequence of what took place. However, I received another notice for a meeting on Friday, June 26th, for the same purpose as the meeting called on the previous day, at which it appears absolutely nothing was done. The proceedings of this (Friday's) meeting will be sent to you separately, and I shall, therefore, go on to what occurred afterwards.

On the morning following the meeting (June 27th), I received a letter, dated June 26th, from Mr. Buott, jun., which I annex:

"Dear Sir,—I had some conversation with Mr. Buott this evening, and just drop a line to say that he is desirous to carry the wishes of the committee into effect; but I will see you on Monday as early as I can.

"Henry Matthews, Esq.

"London, June 26th, 1868.

"Yours truly,
"C. F. BUOTT."

This note was shown by me to Mr. Anderson, who called on me on the morning of June 27th, and it was taken by him as well as by myself as an assurance that the arrangements made at the meeting of June 26th would be carried out. On June 29th, I received the annexed letter, dated same day, from Mr. Buott, jun.:

"London, June 29th, 1868.

"Dear Sir,—I am trying to induce Mr. Mellin to withdraw his letter declining the proposed trust with Mr. Buott. I have already been to his house in the country, but find he is away from home, and will not return till to-morrow.

"There should be no difficulty as to the conditions of the trust, if they are explicitly expressed, so as to secure no question of delay; otherwise I can very well understand the responsibility attaching to anyone giving his consent to act jointly with the Secretary. Yours truly,

"Henry Matthews, Esq., F.C.S.

"C. F. BUOTT."

I did not at the time attach any particular importance to this letter, as I considered it would be a perfectly indifferent matter to the Executive (who acted as co-trustee with Mr. Buott), so long as it was a gentleman well known to them. I did, however, consider it a rather extraordinary proceeding to request a gentleman to act as a co-trustee, who, after having once consented, had refused to act. Mr. Mellin can, without doubt, explain his refusal to act, after having consented to do so at the Committee on June 4th, and it is for the Messrs. Buott to explain why, after the instructions of the Committee on June 26th, given in consequence of Mr. Mellin's refusal to act, and after Mr. C. F. Buott's letter of June 26th, that instead of those instructions being carried out, Mr. Mellin should be requested to withdraw his letter of refusal.

I shall now refer to the so-called General Meeting, and in doing so, will supplement and correct the report which has appeared in your number for July. In the first instance, I must say that after Mr. C. F. Buott's statement on the Friday previous, I was astounded on entering the room, about fifteen minutes after the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting, to find it full of people, and the business of the meeting in active progress. Mr. Buott, jun., took me on one side, and informed me that as so many had attended, the meeting could not be adjourned as previously arranged.

The first thing that strikes me on reading the report is that it states that the meeting took place "in accordance with the advertisement convening it." I can find no such advertisement in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for either May or June, and I am not aware of any advertisement being inserted in any other paper. The report states that Mr. Matthews was in the chair. This is incorrect; Mr. Stannard occupied that position, and I reluctantly took the chair, only after repeated solicitation on the part of Mr. Buott, jun., who, although I expressed my wish not to do so, spoke to the meeting, stating that I should take the chair by right of my position in the Society.

The report says that "the attendance was numerous." The actual number was about forty, and it has always been the custom in the reports of previous annual meetings to give the names of the principal members present. This has been omitted on this occasion.

My remarks on Mr. Buott's position are incompletely reported. I said nothing about the committee being in danger, except in reference to liability from action by donors; and I further stated that I had found that an important point had been omitted in the case drawn up by Mr. Buott, jun., and that, in consequence, I had taken the trouble to obtain a counsel's opinion on that point as well as others. The point in question was this—that originally the rules of the Society provided that the donors and subscribers to the Benevolent Fund should have votes in the distribution of the Fund according to the amount of their donations or subscriptions, and that at an annual meeting in 1866, the rule was altered, transferring the government of the Fund to the Executive Committee.

The question put to counsel* on this point was—"Whether it was or is competent for the Society, at a general meeting of its members, or by an alteration of its rules made at such a meeting, to transfer the right of disposal of the Benevolent Fund from the parties to whom such right of distribution belonged under the rules of 1862 to the members in annual meeting, the Executive Committee, or any other person or body." Counsel's opinion on this was—"The rules of 1862 are very obscure as to the rights of those life governors and subscribers to the Benevolent Fund, who are merely honorary members of the Society; but I think it was not competent

* Mr. Nathaniel Lindley, 6, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, where opinion was obtained for me by Messrs. Fladgate, Clarke, and Finch, 40, Craven-street, Strand, upon a case drawn up by them from the whole of the printed rules of the Society, as issued each successive year from the commencement of the Society.

for the members alone to deprive those honorary members (who by Rule 13 had a voice in the disposal of the Benevolent Fund) of their rights in that respect. At the same time, if the practice of the Society has been to allow the honorary members to take part in the annual meetings, and if the alterations in the rules made in 1866 were made after due notice, and were made with the sanction of a majority of a mixed meeting, at which the honorary members present voted, then I think that those rules are binding on the whole Society."

In answer to a question by a member, the Secretary observed that it had been the practice for donors to be invited to the annual meetings of the Society. The report gives neither the name of the seconder of the resolution, nor of the seconder of the amendment. It is not stated in the report that Mr. Burn asked if the meeting was a *bonâ fide* general meeting, as he, for one, had received no notice convening it, and he believed that there were other members who had not received notices; and in that case, he considered that the meeting could not act as a general meeting. Mr. Burn was answered by a number of gentlemen producing circulars which they said they had received.

Mr. Heppell's remarks are reported incorrectly, inasmuch as he drew attention to the want of courtesy on the part of some of the supporters of the resolution towards those who spoke in favour of the amendment, their remarks being interrupted by cries of "bosh," "nonsense," "absurd," &c., and he thought such conduct was not indicative of a proper feeling on the part of those individuals.

The report omits to state that before putting the amendment, the Chairman said that it would be his unpleasant duty, if the amendment were negatived, as from the tone of the meeting he saw it would be, to resign the chair, and at the same time his vice-presidency, and his membership of the Society, as he would not take any act or part in doing that which he was convinced was illegal, namely, the voting away the Benevolent Fund without the consent of the donors. The report also omits to state that Mr. Buott, the Secretary, attempted to vote against the amendment, but withdrew his vote on the Chairman stating that he should not take it.

The Chairman's remarks on resigning are incorrectly reported, as I did not say that I would make no future opposition to the grant (inasmuch as I never have opposed it); what I did say was that as far as I was concerned as a donor, Mr. Buott need not fear any legal action from me in the matter; the remainder of my remarks are correctly reported.

Messrs. Betty, Beere, Burn, Bell, Crotch and Heppell then said that they also resigned their membership of the Executive and of the Society. Mr. Mellin was at this point elected to the chair although at the time he stated that he wished to resign.

The report omits to state that while the gentlemen who resigned were writing out their resignations, Mr. Buott sen. said that "it was a device to gain time" and Mr. Buott jun. observed that "it was an intrigue."

The resignations of the ex-chairman and the others who resigned with him were accepted before the resolution was put and before those gentlemen left the room, not afterwards as it appears in the report. Immediately after the acceptance of the resignations, I with others left the room and cannot therefore say what took place afterwards.

I would now wish to make a few remarks on the letters of Mr. C. F. Buott to Mr. Hornby. With regard to the promises referred to in the letter of the 7th July, with the first promise (as to an appointment under a new Pharmacy Act) I had nothing whatever to do, and have always said that it could never be carried into effect. The second promise (as to a compensation clause) I have always opposed from the first, on the ground that the United Society not being a registered or chartered Society had no legal *locus standi*, and that in consequence, the office of its Secretary would not be recognised by the legislature. As to the third promise (respecting the Voluntary Compensation Fund) I, as well as others, gave my cordial support to a Compensation Fund when first started more than twelve months ago, but somehow without my consent or knowledge or that of others, that Fund was altered to a Testimonial Fund, which alteration had, to my certain knowledge, the effect of diminishing the success of the Fund. In the spring of this

year a Compensation Fund was again started, at a meeting at my house, and a memorial to the trade was drawn up, but the use of the organization of the United Society, for the purpose of reaching the members of the trade, was refused by Mr. Buott, who returned the memorial to Mr. Betty (who had undertaken to act as Honorary Secretary to the Fund) with a remark to the effect that those who had originated the Fund had better carry it out. This was a complete damper to the Compensation Fund, which thus, for a second time, fell to the ground.

With regard to Mr. C. F. Buott's remarks on the counsel's opinion obtained by me, I may say that some time before the annual meeting I informed Mr. Buott, sen., that I intended to take counsel's opinion on the matter. (This was unofficially, I admit, as it was upon the occasion of my meeting him casually in the neighbourhood of my house.) The reason I took this step was, that the case drawn up by Mr. C. F. Buott did not in any way call the attention of counsel to the fact of the rules affecting the benevolent fund having been altered, and the opinion obtained by him appeared to be based upon the rules as they then stood, whether valid or not. With regard to the first counsel's opinion obtained I would remark, that the case actually submitted to counsel appears to have been identically the same as that made out by Mr. C. F. Buott, and not to have been drawn up by any solicitor.

Messrs. Chamberlayne and Turner were mentioned by Mr. C. F. Buott to the committee as the firm through whom he had obtained counsel's opinion, but I can scarcely imagine those gentlemen laying a case before counsel exactly as prepared by a client, instead of drawing up a case themselves in proper legal form. I have, however, no doubt that either Messrs. Chamberlayne and Turner, or Mr. C. F. Buott, can explain this in a satisfactory manner.

On the only doubtful point in the opinion of Mr. Lindley, as obtained by my solicitors, namely, the question as to whether the annual meeting of 1866, and previous ones, were meetings of donors as well as others, it is only necessary to refer to the printed reports of the society for 1866 (by a Parliamentary reporter of the *Times*' staff), pages 31 and 32, where it will be found that at the very meeting at which the alteration of rules was proposed, the question was raised, and left in abeyance, as to the power of the meeting to alter the rules without the consent of the donors, showing clearly that the meeting itself did not consider itself a meeting of donors as well as members.

With respect to the impracticability of applying to the donors on account of "the large number, say 1,500, some subscribing as low as sixpence," Mr. C. F. Buott knows as well as I do that it would only be necessary to apply to such donors and subscribers as have at the present time, by the original rules, votes in the distribution of the fund,—that is, only those who have subscribed five shillings or more annually up to the present year, donors of five guineas and upwards, and members of the society (whose addresses, I presume, are known), who have each one vote, whether donors or not.

Mr. C. F. Buott, in referring to the so-called general meeting, says "that it was advertised for weeks previous" in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* for May and June—in neither number is there any advertisement; the date of the annual meeting was not fixed in May; and in the proceedings of the executive committee of June 4 (in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of June 15th) is the only notice of the annual meeting, giving the date, which appears in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

Mr. C. F. Buott also asserts that notices were sent out as usual. How does Mr. Buott reconcile this with his statements at the executive committee of the 26th June, and with the fact that members of the society in London, Hull, Manchester, and Sheffield received no notices?

I, myself, with others, was led to believe by Mr. C. F. Buott that there would be no meeting on the 1st July, that it would be adjourned; while I find that at the same time, or afterwards, notices dated the 26th June (the very date of the committee at which the adjournment was arranged) were sent to some, but not all, members of the society, informing them that "this will be the most important and interesting meeting in the history of the society." I and many other members of the executive never saw or knew of this notice until after the close of the so-called general meeting; and

yet Mr. C. F. Buott talks about "bad faith" and "fair play." Mr. C. F. Buott mentions a room-full of donors and members. I should be glad to know how many donors there were, and to what amount, among the thirty-one gentlemen who voted for the original resolution.

With respect to Mr. C. F. Buott's second letter to Mr. Hornby, I have only one remark to make. Mr. Buott states that "the undertaking to transfer the Benevolent Fund to the benefit of the secretary emanated from, and bears the signatures of, every one of the gentlemen who now repudiate it." I am not aware that any one has repudiated any such undertaking. Mr. C. F. Buott appears to be totally ignorant of the difference between repudiating an undertaking and protesting against the manner in which it has been carried out; and I believe I am stating the fact when I say that all those gentlemen signing the protest (which appeared in the last number of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), were and are anxious that the Benevolent Fund should be conveyed to Mr. Buott, sen.; but they will not allow themselves to be connected in any way with an illegal transfer of the fund. I also believe that if Mr. Buott had not allowed himself to be so ill-advised as he has been, a considerable compensation fund might have been raised independently of what he would have received from the Benevolent Fund.

I have but very little more to say, and that is, that according to the rules, "Any member desirous of bringing any matter under the consideration of the annual meeting must give one month's notice of the same, in writing, to the secretary." Was this done in respect to the resolution in question? If not, the resolution was informal, and is null and void. If notice was duly given, why were not the committee, called especially to consider the arrangements for the annual meeting, informed of it?

I will conclude by stating that if, on the occasion of the so-called general meeting, I had known what I have since learnt—but of which I had at the time only a slight suspicion—I would have adjourned the meeting, as previously arranged on the 26th June.

Apologising for occupying so much of your space,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

60, Gower-street, W.C.

HENRY MATTHEWS.

REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD ON JUNE 26.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists was held at 18, New Ormond-street, on Friday evening, the 26th June, in accordance with a notice (one of which is appended) from the secretary.

Present—Mr. Henry Matthews, in the chair, Messrs. Anderson, Cox, Fenton, Heppell, and another gentleman, whose name was unknown to the other members present; Mr. C. F. Buott acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Buott, sen.

Mr. Anderson desired to know whether the instructions of a former meeting of the Executive Committee, directing the transfer of a portion of the Benevolent Fund of the Society from the former trustees to the names of Messrs. Mellin and Buott, sen., in trust, had been carried out. Mr. Buott, jun., said that those instructions had been carried into effect as far as possible, but that Mr. Mellin had refused to act as co-trustee with Mr. Buott, sen., and in consequence of that refusal, the amount in question had been transferred to the name of Mr. Buott only. Mr. Anderson said that he did not consider it right on Mr. Mellin's part to decline to act as co-trustee with Mr. Buott after having consented to do so at the time the resolution was passed, he should, however, move that, "Mr. Mellin having refused to act as co-trustee with Mr. Buott, that Mr. Matthews be requested to act as trustee with Mr. Buott." This was seconded by Mr. Cox, and Mr. Matthews having consented to act, was duly carried. Mr. Buott, jun., said that he thought Mr. Buott, sen., ought to be consulted. Mr. Cox said that there could surely be no question as to Mr. Matthews' integrity or honour. Mr. Buott, jun., said he had no objection to Mr. Matthews, but he considered that the consent of Mr. Buott, sen., should be obtained before taking any further steps in the matter. The Chairman said that he thought it was a matter for the decision of the Executive Committee rather than that of Mr. Buott.

Mr. Buott, jun., then drew attention to the purpose for

which the Committee were called together, namely to arrange the business for the Annual General Meeting, which had been previously fixed to be held on the following Wednesday, July 1st; he (Mr. Buott, jun.) recommended that the Annual Meeting be postponed, and said that very few, if any, notices had been sent out. Other gentlemen drew attention to the fact that notice of the Annual Meeting had been given in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST journal, and that it was probable, that in consequence of that notice, some country members might come to town for the meeting.

Mr. Buott, jun., said that he did not believe that more than one or two members would attend. After some further conversation, it was arranged that the meeting should be held, *pro forma*, as announced, but that no further notices should be sent out, and that those members who might happen to attend should be requested to sign their names to a memorial requesting the consent of the donors and subscribers to the Benevolent Fund of the Society to the fund being transferred to Mr. Buott, in recognition of his past services to the Society, and that for the purposes of an Annual Meeting, the meeting should be adjourned, so that proper notice might be given to the members of the Society.

Mr. Anderson then said that if the portion of the Benevolent Fund before referred to was not at once placed in the name of Mr. Matthews, in conjunction with that of Mr. Buott, sen., he should take legal proceedings in the matter, and was about to take possession of the minute-book of the Society.

Mr. Buott, jun., said that he should consider the taking of the minute-book from the offices of the Society as an act of felony. The Chairman and other gentlemen said that they did not think Mr. Buott warranted in using such terms, and at the same time dissuaded Mr. Anderson from carrying out his intention; Mr. Anderson then copied from the minute-book two resolutions of a previous meeting of the Executive Committee containing the instructions, before referred to, respecting the transfer of the Benevolent Fund from the former trustees to others. The copies made by Mr. Anderson were, at his request, compared by the Chairman with those in the minute-book, and being found correct, were signed as such by the Chairman.

The meeting then closed, Mr. Buott, jun., stating that he would communicate with the Chairman as early as possible.

We, the undersigned, present at the meeting held at 18, New Ormond-street, on Friday evening, June 26th, hereby certify that the foregoing is a substantially correct account of the proceedings of that meeting,

HENRY MATTHEWS,
THOMAS SHERMAN ANDERSON.
HENRY H. HEPPELL.
HENRY COX.

The following is the notice referred to:—

OFFICES—20, NEW ORMOND STREET, W.C.,
LONDON, 25TH JUNE, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—As I am yet without instructions for the Annual Meeting, let me request your attendance at a Committee for that business to-morrow evening (Friday) at 6 p.m.

I am yours truly,

C. BUOTT, Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—If the originators of the United Society, and those active members who fought the hard fight of its early years, against prejudice without, and chicanery within, needed any apology for their secession at the Fifth Annual Meeting, it would be found in your report of the Seventh Annual Meeting, held on the 1st of July last. By singular coincidence the same scene is acted as in 1866, and the retiring members are able, after two years' experience, to endorse the motives which actuated their predecessors, and which they then misunderstood. The old committee, after five years of treatment difficult to endure, were convinced that unless the Society was managed by its committee, it could never become prosperous, much less an established institution. They discovered that the instrument created to benefit the trade was becoming a tool only to wound it, and the United Society a scandal through dissension within. Consulting their own self-respect, and the ultimate object, they retired from active interference, and watched with interest the proceedings of the newly elected committee, offering such assistance to it, and the Pharmaceutical

Council, as was in their power, to bring about the union of the trade. Notwithstanding the cross purposes of the leaders and others of the United Society, the great end has been accomplished, the trade incorporated, and the sale of poisons confined to Registered Chemists.

As the member who had the privilege of moving the first resolution "that a society be formed and called the United Society of Chemists and Druggists," I cannot refrain from congratulating my fellow-workers upon the great good accomplished, and the improvement that has come upon the trade since that day we met at the London Coffee-house under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Dakin. The United Society is dead. Long live the United Society, in memory at least. It may have had its faults, but had there been no United Society, I very much question whether the understanding which now exists between members of the trade, would have been created. The gatherings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference would not have represented the entire trade so gloriously, and the incorporation of the trade would still be a consummation to be devoutly wished for. The few of us, who in early days with undoubted faith endeavoured to raise a subscription fund for the distressed non-pharmacist, never conjectured that we were doing for the Pharmaceutical Society, what it could never have accomplished for itself. And we, who were looked upon as the greatest opponents of pharmacy, have been the means of accomplishing and realising the dream of Jacob Bell. Without the United Society agitation would never have taken place. The old slumbering habits of Bloomsbury, which are now things of the past, would have been continued. Without the United Society, the outside trade could never have been brought to support the Pharmaceutical Society, or even to acknowledge the honesty of its professions. But now what a different state of things exists. The best men in the trade have been brought together to know each others' worth, and lasting friendships between those of similar tastes have been formed. The movement which has brought us to this goal has been sustained by the earnest labours of worthy pharmacists, and the incorporation of the trade has been mainly accomplished by the indefatigable energy of their president. Still I cannot but claim for the now defunct United Society a very great share in the production of this harmony, and I trust that the good work which it has performed may not be lost sight of by those who note its scandalous ending.

I am Sir, yours obediently,

174, Warwick-street, Pimlico.

JOHN WADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—The last dying act of the United Society—the voting of nearly the whole Benevolent Fund to one individual—savours so much of recklessness as to deprive that Society of whatever remnants of *éclat* may have lingered after its earlier career.

The mode in which the vote was obtained others may fully report. We must confess it is not flattering to our astuteness to be excused as having been the victims of a *ruse*, and much may be said in recrimination. Had we been defeated in our grand object—the incorporation of the trade,—we might, as Parthians in retreat, shower the arrows of satire, or make a last stand to pour in a volley of invective. Happily, the grand object is gained, and I am contented to accept the position that we have won the Pharmacy Bill and lost our baggage!

The late members of the London Executive trust that, notwithstanding this loss, their policy and proceedings will be favourably judged by those they represented at a critical juncture. We may be permitted to state what influences guided us to those decisions we have lately taken.

Our occupation has been no sincere, and the following questions have arisen to test our judgment:—compensation to Mr. Buott for six years' service in the United Society; our policy touching the Pharmacy Act and its provisions; in addition, also, our loyalty to the United Society has been questioned by no less a personage than the "father of the said Society."

We feel, no doubt, that, in exerting our efforts on Mr. Buott's behalf (but urging our case so far only as unanimity or a general acquiescence would permit, with the conviction

that the interests of one man should not stand in the way of a measure affecting every chemist and druggist in the country) we acted as would any body of men impressed with the responsibility of not impeding or endangering the Pharmacy Bill. Votes and promises have not been forgotten, but it rested with others, who were not parties to those promises, to sustain us in giving them effect.

At the Pharmaceutical banquet, and in that happy hour when champagne and the milk of human kindness are supposed to flow in communion through the veins, I button-holed some leading members of the Pharmaceutical Council, and pointedly asked them what objection there could possibly be to carry into effect an old vote of our Society, stipulating "that in any arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Buott was to have secured to him, under the new order of things, a position similar to the one he held in the United Society." The suddenness of the proposal took them rather aback, and I fancied I detected one honourable member giving me a most scrutinizing gaze. I insisted, however, in vouching the subject, and I was asked what position Mr. Buott held. I referred my questioners to the rules, and there we found that he held a roving commission to go anywhere visiting members, and that he possessed plenary powers to adopt such measures as he might find expedient. I was told that no such office could exist in the Pharmaceutical Society. A life presidency, with the working of the Society in the hands of one person, would be the nearest approach to it. I replied that our officer would be contented if they simply perpetuated his position as registrar, and attached to that position an adequate salary. I drew attention to his age and energy, but I was politely snubbed by the decision that the Pharmaceutical Society did not need Mr. Buott's services. I then saw the impracticability of the old resolution, which has not been tested by a vote during any of the late negotiations.

We fell back upon a proposal to insert a compensation clause for Mr. Buott in the Pharmacy Bill; but this proposal was at once rejected by the framers of the Bill. We were told that as we had engaged Mr. Buott, he was simply our servant, and the Pharmaceutical Council would never tax their subscribers to do what, under any circumstances, would simply bear the appearance of buying off his opposition.

A Compensation Fund had the hearty support of all, till it got twisted by Mr. Buott into a Testimonial Fund, i.e., one payable independently of any Pharmacy Act passing. The great incentive to subscribe was thus taken away, and the thing collapsed after the collection of about £150. The propriety of asking the Pharmaceutical Council to introduce a compensation clause was again discussed at the great meeting of delegates in April, and negatived, and we, on the spot, commenced again a Compensation Fund. We attempted to take immediate steps to raise the fund, through the machinery of the United Society, but Mr. Buott still struggled to convert it into a Testimonial Fund. Finding himself unsuccessful, he returned me a draft memorandum, prepared for circulation amongst the trade, with an intimation that, on consideration, he had come to the conclusion that the Fund should be entirely managed by those who proposed it. The means of getting the addresses of members, and the facilities of corresponding with them, we could only obtain through the machinery of the United Society, and that was never accorded us. We agreed upon an appeal to the trade, left it in Mr. Buott's hands, who took no further heed of it; his heart was never in the work, and the secret came out when he told me (believing at the time he had a claim on the Benevolent Fund) that he relied more upon assets and liabilities than upon voluntary donations. By thus checking us in our steps to work this Compensation Fund, Mr. Buott kept two strings to his bow: he kept the question of a compensation clause still ready, much against our will, to be re-opened, and, at the same time, he kept open the question of his supposed claim on the Benevolent Fund.

In reference to the legal claim he professed to hold against the Benevolent Fund, I stated that if the Benevolent Fund was proved by counsel's opinion to be legally liable for debts of the Society, and the auditors passed accounts showing that the Messrs. Buott were creditors of the Society, I should not scrutinize those accounts (as under other circumstances I should do), but seize the opportunity to hand over a sum of money to the Registrar. A litch then came. Counsel's

AN ADMIRER.—The prescription you wish translated is copied from some French or German work. The two articles have no place in any British Pharmacopœia, and, if made up in England, could only be done so by guess. The first article is an "elixir of vitriol," and the second, "water of Laurestinus," but even if they could be procured the quantities are not correctly given, and the use of the prescription would be, therefore, dangerous.

Our correspondent on being shown this misleading notice, wrote at once to the editor of the periodical pointing out his ignorant mistake, but the Young Men of Great Britain have yet to learn that their "guide, philosopher, and friend," is fallible. In the letter addressed to the erring editor, Mr. Plant wrote: "Allow me to inform you, sir, that both articles ('elixir of vitriol,' and 'water of laurestinus,') have a place in the British Pharmacopœia, 1867, published by the authority of the Medical Council, and I am of opinion, as far as my memory serves me, without reference, that they have not been omitted from any recent Pharmacopœias of this country. The present designation of 'elixir of vitriol' is 'aromatic sulphuric acid' (*Acidum Sulphuricum aromaticum*); and that of 'water of laurestinus,' 'laurel water,' or 'cherry-laurel water' (*Aqua Lurocerasi*). The dose of both is the same, viz., 5 to 30 minims. If uncorrected, the paragraph to which I refer might create a wrong, and perhaps mischievous impression in your correspondent's mind, as you also refer to the use of the prescription being dangerous on account of the quantities being incorrectly given. Speaking for myself and brother chemists, I can only say that if the prescription referred to were taken to a duly qualified practitioner of Pharmacy, your correspondent might depend upon having it accurately dispensed, as discretion would be used in the quantity of both the articles named that would be added to the mixture; and the constitution of the patient would also be considered, pharmacologically and physiologically, in reference to the action of the drugs." Perhaps Mr. Plant's corrective dose was a little too strong for the production of the desired effect. We agree with him, however, in thinking that editors of popular journals might wisely forego their title to omniscience, and that instead of attempting to answer technical questions, they should ask such questions through their columns with the view of obtaining useful and trustworthy information for their readers.

TEETHING POWDERS.—*Retail Chemist.*—Your supposition that the name of Steedman has been adopted to mislead purchasers is erroneous. The name of the proprietor of the powders referred to appears in the Medical Register as "James Henry Steedman, 240, City-road, London, E.C., Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng., 1859; Lic. Soc. Apoth. London, 1859." We cannot express any opinion respecting the relative merits of Steedman's and Steedman's preparations.

APPLICATION OF NITRATE OF SILVER.—At University College Hospital the plan of dissolving nitrate of silver in nitrous ether has been adopted. On spreading this solution with a camel's-hair brush over a surface, the ether immediately evaporates.

ANTIDOTE FOR PRUSSIC ACID.—M. Preyer, of Bonn, declares that the subcutaneous injection of a very small dose of sulphate of atropine, if performed pretty quickly after the ingestion of prussic acid, is an unfailing antidote. He grounds this important announcement on the results of numerous experiments with guinea-pigs and rabbits.

PHARMACY ACT, 1868.—*J. R.*—You will have to pass a modified examination, according to section 4. *J. H. L.* (Liverpool).—The fact that you have been in business on your own account renders you eligible to be registered without undergoing an examination, and without paying a fee, provided you send in your declarations during the present year. *A Chemist's Assistant.*—There has been no breach of faith, as the provisions of the Act affecting assistants were framed by the legislature, and not by those who drew up the Bill. *W. L. H.*—All who are now apprentices will have to pass an examination before commencing business on their own account, or acting as assistants. *A. B. C., A. Z.*—We hope to be in a position to give full particulars respecting the examinations in our next. Read the articles referring to the Act printed in this number.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE OF POISONS.—*T. R. T.*—Before the passing of the new Pharmacy Act there were no restrictions on the sale of poisons, except those provided by the Arsenic Act, 1851, and the Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act, 1863.

VINEGAR PLANT.—*C. W. K. T.* would feel obliged if any reader would kindly inform him where a vinegar plant may be obtained.

BLACK HAIR DYE.—*Hope and Co.*—We copy the following formula from our note-book:—No. 1. Acid pyrogallie gr. iij.; argent. nit. ʒss; acid acetic ʒij.; aq. destill. ad ʒj. No. 2. Capri sulph. gr. x.; liq. ammon. q.s.; aq. destill. ad ʒj. The two solutions are used together, but we have no note of the precise mode of applying them.

G. Thomson.—A new edition of Thomson's *Conscript* is adapted to the B.P., 1867, has lately been published by Longmans and Co., Paternoster-row, price 6s.

E. G. H.—Your letter is not adapted for publication, as almost every sentence needs revision.

G. M.—We are under the impression that you can only demand a month's notice.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER contains so much matter relating to the new Pharmacy Act and the United Society, that there is no space left for articles relating to Photography, Dentistry, Chemistry, and other branches of knowledge usually represented in these pages. The long article on Prices, which forms part of our Report on the Drug Trade, would not bear division or abridgment.



CHEMICALS.

SINCE the date of our last issue, a fair average business has been done in Chemicals, although prices have varied but little. SODA CRYSTALS are dearer, owing to the reduction of the large stock lately held here, and at the close of last week £4 10s. ex ship was paid. BICARBONATE and CAUSTIC are quoted at 11s. 6d. and 14s. 6d. There is a good demand for BLEACHING POWDER. Some good contracts for SULPHATE OF AMMONIA have been accepted at £15, and £15 10s. has been paid for small parcels. CARBONATE OF AMMONIA is firm at 5d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. REFINED BORAX has been much wanted, and, owing to its scarcity, the price has gone up to 60s. REFINED SALTPETRE is quiet at 22s. 6d. to 23s. WHITE ARSENIC, powdered, somewhat scarce, and £7 10s. to £7 15s. is now demanded. In Acids, we note a rise in the price of CITRIC, 2s. 8d. being required. TARTARIC is flat, the English being quoted at 1s. 2½d., and the Foreign at 1s. 2d. OXALIC is dull at 8d. At the close of last week, all the ROLL BRIMSTONE offered at £9 15s. was cleared off, and nothing is now to be had under £10.

DRUGS.

In the Drug market, sales have been small, and the prices obtained have not varied much. The demand for GUM ARABIC, OLIVANUM, and GAMBAGE continues steady, and the prices of good qualities have lately shown an upward tendency. CASTOR OIL has been rather extensively sold on previous terms. The supply of LEMONGRASS and CITRONELLE Oils has been abundant, and prices remain steady.

OILS.

Fish Oils move off slowly, and prices are lower than at the date of our last report. Crude SPERM is much cheaper, £90 having been accepted last week for about 130 tons of American. WHALE and SEAL are only bought in small quantities.

The market for LINSEED has lately been steady; with buyers at £30 15s. on the spot. The demand for RAPE has improved, and holders generally require £32 for English brown on the spot. COTTON OIL has been unsteady. In COCOANUT and PALM, no sales of importance have lately been reported.

PETROLEUM.—An improved demand has lately been perceptible, and there are now no sellers under 1s. 5d. for American refined. NAPHTHA has been sold at 11d. to 11½d. in barrels, and at 1s. 3d. in cases. Refined COAL OIL, 1s. 3d. free on board at Glasgow.

TURPENTINE.—American Spirits have been quoted lately at 27s. to 27s. 6d., and 1,500 barrels to arrive have been sold at 26s. 9d.

Monthly Price Current.

The prices quoted in the following list are those actually obtained in Mining lane for articles sold in bulk. Our Retail Subscribers must not expect to purchase at these market prices, but they may draw from them useful conclusions respecting the prices at which articles are offered by the Wholesale Firms.]

CHEMICALS.	1868.			1867.		
	s.	d.	to	s.	d.	to
ACIDS—						
Acetic	0	4	0 0	0	4	0 0
Arsenious (see Arsenic)						
Citric	2	8	0 0	1	10½	0 0
Nitric	0	5	0 5½	0	5	0 5½
Oxalic	0	8	0 0	0	0	0 9½
Sulphuric	0	0½	0 1	0	0½	0 1
Tartaric crystal ..	1	2½	0 0	1	2	1 2½
powdered	1	3	0 0	1	2½	1 3
ANTIMONY ore.....per ton	280	0	0 0	220	0	0 0
crude	23	0	0 0	22	0	23 0
regulus	43	0	0 0	34	0	0 0
star	43	0	0 0	34	0	35 0
ARSENIC, lump.....	16	0	16 6	16	0	16 6
powder.....	7	6	8 0	7	6	7 9
ASHES (see Salts)						
BRIMSTONE, rough ..per ton	132	6	132 6	132	6	135 0
roll	10	0	10 3	10	3	10 6
flour.....	14	0	14 6	14	0	14 6
IODINE, dry	0	9½	0 10	0	9½	0 9½
IVORY BLACK, dry..per cwt.	0	0	0 0	8	0	0 0
MAONESIA, calcined..per lb.	1	6	1 8	1	6	1 8
MERCURY.....per bottle	137	0	0 0	137	6	0 0
MINIUM, red	21	0	0 0	21	6	22 0
orange	32	6	33 6	33	6	0 0
PRECIPITATE, red ..per lb.	2	6	0 0	2	0	0 0
white	2	5	0 0	2	5	0 0
PRUSSIAN BLUE	1	0	1 10	1	0	1 10
SALTS—						
Alum	150	0	153 0	150	0	155 0
powder	170	0	175 0	170	0	175 0
Ammonia:						
Carbonate	0	5	0 5½	0	5	0 5½
Hydrochloric, crude,						
white.....per ton	420	0	500 0	400	0	500 0
British (see Sal Ammoniac)						
Muriate (see Hydrochlorate)						
Sulphate	300	0	316 0	240	0	245 0
Argol, Cape	65	0	75 0	67	6	95 0
France	45	0	60 0	45	0	70 0
Oporto, red	25	0	27 0	20	0	30 0
Sicily	45	0	50 0	50	0	55 0
Naples, white	60	0	65 0	60	0	70 0
Florence, white	70	0	75 0	75	0	80 0
red	60	0	65 0	65	0	70 0
Bologna, white	0	0	80 0	78	0	80 0
Ashes (see Potash and Soda)						
Bleaching powd.per cwt.	11	0	11 3	14	0	14 6
Borax, crude	25	0	40 0	52	6	62 6
(Tincal)	30	0	45 0	47	6	60 0
British refud.	57	6	60 0	70	0	0 0
Calomel	2	5	0 0	2	5	0 0
Copper:						
Sulphate	24	0	25 0	25	0	26 0
Copperas, green ..per ton	55	0	60 0	55	0	57 6
Corrosive Sublimato. p. lb.	1	11	0 0	1	11	0 0
Cr. Tartar, French, p. cwt.	84	0	85 0	84	0	0 0
Venetian grey	67	6	70 0	75	0	0 0
brown	57	6	62 6	70	0	72 6
Epsom Salts	8	6	8 6	8	6	9 0
Glauber Salts	5	6	0 0	5	0	6 0
Lime:						
Acetate, white, per cwt.	13	0	21 0	10	0	13 0
Magnesia:						
Carbonate	42	6	0 0	42	6	45 0
Potash:						
Bichromate	0	5	0 0	0	5	0 5½
Carbonate:						
Potashes, Canada, 1st						
sort	32	6	0 0	32	6	0 0
Pearlashes, Canada, 1st						
sort	33	0	33 6	45	0	0 0
Chlorate (see Potassium, Iodide)						
Muriate (see Potassium, Chloride)						
Frussiate	1	0	1 0½	1	0½	1 0
red	1	9½	1 10	1	0½	1 10
Tartrate (see Argol and Cream of Tartar)						
Potassium:						
Chloride	8	3	3 6	8	0	8 6
Iodide	11	6	12 0	12	6	0 0
Quinine:						
Sulphate, British, in						
bottles	4	9	0 0	4	9	0 0
Sulphate, French	4	4	0 0	4	3	4 4
Sal Ammoniac	0	10½	0 0	1	0	0 0
Sal Ammoniac, Brit. cwt.	33	6	35 0	33	0	35 0
Salt-petre:						
Benue, 1st cwt. or						
u. l.	19	3	10 6	18	0	13 6
English, 1st cwt.						
per cwt.	18	9	19 0	17	0	17 6
Madras	17	6	18 6	16	5	17 6

	1868.				1867.					
	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Saltpetre, continued:—										
Bomb. & Kurrachoe p.ct.	0	0	to	0	0	14	0	to	16	0
European.....	0	0	..	0	6	21	6	..	22	6
British, refined ..	22	3	..	23	6	22	0	..	22	0
Soda:										
Bicarbonate....	11	6	..	0	0	15	6	..	0	0
Carbonate:										
Soda Ash....per dcg.	0	2	..	0	0	0	2½	..	0	0
Soda Crystals per ton.	87	6	..	90	0	112	6	..	115	0
Hyposulphite..per cwt.	22	0	..	0	6	22	0	..	0	0
Nitrate.....	13	3	..	13	0	11	6	..	13	0
SUGAR OF LEAD,White, cwt.	37	6	..	38	0	37	6	..	38	0
Brown	26	6	..	27	0	28	0	..	29	0
SULPHUR (see Brimstone)										
VERMIGRIS	0	11	..	1	0	0	11	..	1	0
VERMILION, English..per lb.	2	6	..	3	0	2	9	..	3	2
China....	3	0	..	0	0	2	5	..	2	3
DRUGS.										
ALDES, Hepatic....per cwt.	100	0	..	180	0	80	0	..	180	0
Socotrine ..	170	0	..	300	0	180	0	..	300	0
Capo, good..	29	0	..	30	0	30	0	..	33	0
lufierior ..	18	0	..	28	0	17	0	..	29	0
Barhadooos ..	70	0	..	205	0	80	0	..	260	0
AMBERORIS, grey ...per oz.	32	0	..	35	0	35	0	..	40	0
BALSAMS—										
Canada	1	4	..	0	0	1	4	..	1	5
Capivi	1	8	..	1 8½		1	9	..	1	11
Peru	8	9	..	0	0	6	6	..	6	9
Tolu	2	6	..	0	0	2	2	..	2	3
BARKS—										
Canella albaper cwt.	30	0	..	33	0	32	0	..	33	0
Cascarilla.....	23	0	..	33	0	16	0	..	28	0
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	0	10	..	1 10		1	4	..	2	0
Calisaya, flat ..	2	6	..	2 8		2	6	..	2	9
quill ..	2	3	..	2 8		2	3	..	2	6
Carthagea ..	0	9	..	1 3		0	10	..	1	4
Pitayo	0	8	..	1 3		0	9	..	1	8
Rod	1	6	..	6	0	2	6	..	12	0
Buche Leaves	0	2½	..	0	0	0	2½	..	0	0
CAMPHOR, China.. per cwt.	130	0	..	132	6	140	0	..	0	0
Japan	130	0	..	132	6	142	6	..	0	0
Refin Eng. per lb.	1	9	..	0	0	1	10½	..	1	11
CANTHARIDES	2	2	..	0	0	2	4	..	2	5
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS p.cwt	45	0	..	80	0	50	0	..	95	0
CASTOREUM	5	0	..	32	0	1	0	..	20	0
DRAOON'S BLOOD, reed p.ct.	100	0	..	220	0	200	0	..	220	0
lump ..	100	0	..	220	0	90	0	..	230	0
FRUITS AND SEEDS (see also Seeds and Spices)										
Anise, China Star pr cwt.	85	0	..	90	0	120	0	..	0	0
German, &c.	36	0	..	41	0	30	0	..	42	0
Beans, Tonquin .. per lb.	1	2	..	1 6		1	0	..	1	9
Cardamoms, Malabar										
good ..	7	9	..	8	0	6	0	..	6	9
inferior ..	5	3	..	7	0	4	0	..	5	10
Madras ..	4	0	..	8	6	3	9	..	5	0
Ceylon ..	2	6	..	2 10		2	6	..	3	0
Corozo Nuts.... per cwt.	12	0	..	19	0	10	0	..	16	6
Cassia Fistula..	20	0	..	30	0	20	0	..	32	0
Castor Seeds ..	10	0	..	12	0	10	0	..	12	0
Cocculus Indicus ..	30	0	..	35	6	30	0	..	35	0
Colocynth, apple.. per lb.	0	6½	..	0 10		0	7	..	0 11	
Croton Seeds .. per cwt.	70	0	..	105	0	100	0	..	125	0
Cubebs	40	0	..	45	0	50	0	..	52	0
Cummin	21	0	..	30	0	14	0	..	18	0
Dividivi	11	6	..	13	6	12	0	..	13	0
Feugreek	11	0	..	12	0	10	0	..	0	0
Guinea Grains ..	45	0	..	46	0	56	0	..	58	0
Juniper Berries ..	9	0	..	10	0	8	6	..	10	0
Myrobalans	14	6	..	19	6	11	0	..	16	6
Nux Vomica....	21	0	..	23	6	12	0	..	13	0
Tamarinds, East India ..	25	0	..	31	0	27	0	..	27	6
West India, new ..	25	0	..	35	0	21	0	..	27	0
Vanilla, large .. per lb.	9	0	..	14	0	10	0	..	16	0
inferior ..	3	0	..	3	0	4	6	..	9	0
Wormseed .. per cwt.	1	6	..	0	0	5	6	..	6	0
GINOER, Preserved, in bond										
(duty 1d. per lb.) per lb.	0	8	..	0 10		1	0	..	1	1½
GUMS (see separate list)										
HONEY, Narbonne										
Cuba	27	0	..	36	0	26	0	..	41	0
Jamaica ..	26	0	..	48	0	25	0	..	55	0
IRECACUANIA ..	7	6	..	0	0	9	6	..	0	0
ISINGLASS, Brazil ..	2	3	..	3 11		2	0	..	3	10
Tongue sort ..	3	0	..	4	0	3	0	..	4	2
East India ..	2	0	..	4	0	1	10	..	4	2
West India ..	3	5	..	3 9		3	8	..	4	6
Russ. long staple	0	0	..	10	0	0	6	..	10	6
leaf ..	5	6	..	8	6	7	6	..	10	0
Simovia ..	1	6	..	2	6	1	9	..	2	6
JALAP, good	3	9	..	4	6	4	4	..	5	0
infer. & stems ..	0	6	..	3	6	0	9	..	3	10
LEMON JUICE ... per degree	0	0½	..	0 0½		0	0½	..	0 0½	
LIQUORICE, Spanish per cwt.	65	0	..	70	0	65	0	..	70	0
Italian ..	50	0	..	60	0	50	0	..	60	0
MANNA, flaky	3	0	..	3	6	3	9	..	4	3
small..... per lb.	1	6	..	1 9		1	10	..	2	0
MUSK..... per oz.	19	0	..	40	0	19	0	..	32	0
OILS (see also separate list)										
Almond, expressed per lb.	1	7	..	0	0	1	8	..	0	0
Castor, 1st pale	0	5½	..	0 6		0	7	..	0	9
second	0	5	..	0 5½		0	6½	..	0	6½
infer. & dark ..	0	4½	..	0 5		0	6½	..	0	6½
Bombay (in casks)	0	4½	..	0	0	6	5½	..	0	6
Cod Liver	4	6	..	7 3		3	6	..	5	9
Croton.....per oz.	1	2	..	1 6		1	2	..	1	6
Essential Oils:										
Almond	33	0	..	40	0	34	0	..	33	0

1868.				1867.				1868.				1867.			
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Essential Oils, continued:—															
Aniseed	per lb.	8 0	to 8 3	11 0	to 12 0	80 0	to 90 0	14 0	to 15 0	400 0	to 420 0	15 0	to 17 0	320 0	to 320 0
Bay	per cwt.	75 0	.. 0 0	80 0	.. 0 0	10 0	.. 10 0	210 0	.. 220 0	400 0	.. 420 0	80 0	.. 80 0	205 0	.. 205 0
Bergamot	per lb.	12 0	.. 20 0	10 0	.. 10 0	0 2	.. 0 2	100 0	.. 100 0	220 0	.. 220 0	100 0	.. 100 0	100 0	.. 100 0
Cajuput, (in bond)	per oz.	0 1	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2
Caraway	per lb.	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0
Cassia		5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0
Cinnamon	per oz.	1 0	.. 3 0	1 3	.. 3 6	1 3	.. 3 6	1 3	.. 3 6	1 3	.. 3 6	1 3	.. 3 6	1 3	.. 3 6
Cinnamon-leaf		0 1	.. 0 2	0 1	.. 0 2	0 1	.. 0 2	0 1	.. 0 2	0 1	.. 0 2	0 1	.. 0 2	0 1	.. 0 2
Citronelle		0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 2
fine		0 3	.. 0 0	0 4	.. 0 0	0 4	.. 0 0	0 4	.. 0 0	0 4	.. 0 0	0 4	.. 0 0	0 4	.. 0 0
Clove	per lb.	2 6	.. 0 0	2 7	.. 0 0	2 7	.. 0 0	2 7	.. 0 0	2 7	.. 0 0	2 7	.. 0 0	2 7	.. 0 0
Juniper		1 0	.. 2 0	1 0	.. 1 0	1 0	.. 1 0	1 0	.. 1 0	1 0	.. 1 0	1 0	.. 1 0	1 0	.. 1 0
Lavender		2 0	.. 3 9	2 0	.. 3 9	2 0	.. 3 9	2 0	.. 3 9	2 0	.. 3 9	2 0	.. 3 9	2 0	.. 3 9
Lemon		3 0	.. 7 0	3 0	.. 7 0	3 0	.. 7 0	3 0	.. 7 0	3 0	.. 7 0	3 0	.. 7 0	3 0	.. 7 0
LEMONGRASS	per oz.	0 4	.. 0 5	0 4	.. 0 5	0 4	.. 0 5	0 4	.. 0 5	0 4	.. 0 5	0 4	.. 0 5	0 4	.. 0 5
Neroli		0 0	.. 0 0	0 0	.. 0 0	0 0	.. 0 0	0 0	.. 0 0	0 0	.. 0 0	0 0	.. 0 0	0 0	.. 0 0
Nutmeg		0 3	.. 0 8	0 1	.. 0 7	0 1	.. 0 7	0 1	.. 0 7	0 1	.. 0 7	0 1	.. 0 7	0 1	.. 0 7
Orange	per lb.	5 0	.. 7 0	5 0	.. 7 0	5 0	.. 7 0	5 0	.. 7 0	5 0	.. 7 0	5 0	.. 7 0	5 0	.. 7 0
Otto of Roses	per oz.	10 0	.. 20 0	17 0	.. 21 0	17 0	.. 21 0	17 0	.. 21 0	17 0	.. 21 0	17 0	.. 21 0	17 0	.. 21 0
Peppermint:—															
American	per lb.	21 6	.. 23 0	21 0	.. 21 0	21 0	.. 21 0	21 0	.. 21 0	21 0	.. 21 0	21 0	.. 21 0	21 0	.. 21 0
English		30 0	.. 43 0	38 0	.. 44 0	38 0	.. 44 0	38 0	.. 44 0	38 0	.. 44 0	38 0	.. 44 0	38 0	.. 44 0
Rosemary		1 0	.. 2 0	1 9	.. 2 0	1 9	.. 2 0	1 9	.. 2 0	1 9	.. 2 0	1 9	.. 2 0	1 9	.. 2 0
Sassafras		3 0	.. 4 0	3 0	.. 3 3	3 0	.. 3 3	3 0	.. 3 3	3 0	.. 3 3	3 0	.. 3 3	3 0	.. 3 3
Spear-mint		12 0	.. 24 0	16 0	.. 25 0	16 0	.. 25 0	16 0	.. 25 0	16 0	.. 25 0	16 0	.. 25 0	16 0	.. 25 0
Thyme		1 10	.. 4 0	2 0	.. 4 0	2 0	.. 4 0	2 0	.. 4 0	2 0	.. 4 0	2 0	.. 4 0	2 0	.. 4 0
Mace, expressed	per oz.	0 0	.. 0 2	0 0	.. 0 7	0 0	.. 0 7	0 0	.. 0 7	0 0	.. 0 7	0 0	.. 0 7	0 0	.. 0 7
ORION, Turkey		21 6	.. 22 0	17 0	.. 18 0	17 0	.. 18 0	17 0	.. 18 0	17 0	.. 18 0	17 0	.. 18 0	17 0	.. 18 0
Egyptian		0 0	.. 0 0	3 6	.. 7 0	3 6	.. 7 0	3 6	.. 7 0	3 6	.. 7 0	3 6	.. 7 0	3 6	.. 7 0
QUASSIA (bitter wood)	per ton	125 0	.. 0 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0
Rhinubarb, China, good and fine	per lb.	0 3	.. 10 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0	5 0	.. 0 0
Good, mid. to ord.		1 6	.. 5 0	1 0	.. 4 0	1 0	.. 4 0	1 0	.. 4 0	1 0	.. 4 0	1 0	.. 4 0	1 0	.. 4 0
Dutch trimmed		10 0	.. 12 0	10 0	.. 12 0	10 0	.. 12 0	10 0	.. 12 0	10 0	.. 12 0	10 0	.. 12 0	10 0	.. 12 0
Russian		0 0	.. 10 0	9 0	.. 10 0	9 0	.. 10 0	9 0	.. 10 0	9 0	.. 10 0	9 0	.. 10 0	9 0	.. 10 0
ROOTS:—															
Calumba	per cwt.	26 0	.. 40 0	20 0	.. 35 0	20 0	.. 35 0	20 0	.. 35 0	20 0	.. 35 0	20 0	.. 35 0	20 0	.. 35 0
China		30 0	.. 35 0	20 0	.. 30 0	20 0	.. 30 0	20 0	.. 30 0	20 0	.. 30 0	20 0	.. 30 0	20 0	.. 30 0
Galangal		16 0	.. 10 0	13 0	.. 14 0	13 0	.. 14 0	13 0	.. 14 0	13 0	.. 14 0	13 0	.. 14 0	13 0	.. 14 0
Gentian		16 0	.. 17 0	10 0	.. 0 0	10 0	.. 0 0	10 0	.. 0 0	10 0	.. 0 0	10 0	.. 0 0	10 0	.. 0 0
Hellebore		22 0	.. 30 0	26 0	.. 32 0	26 0	.. 32 0	26 0	.. 32 0	26 0	.. 32 0	26 0	.. 32 0	26 0	.. 32 0
Orris		86 0	.. 42 0	34 0	.. 35 0	34 0	.. 35 0	34 0	.. 35 0	34 0	.. 35 0	34 0	.. 35 0	34 0	.. 35 0
Pellitory		58 0	.. 60 0	58 0	.. 60 0	58 0	.. 60 0	58 0	.. 60 0	58 0	.. 60 0	58 0	.. 60 0	58 0	.. 60 0
Pink	per lb.	0 8	.. 0 10	10 0	.. 11 9	10 0	.. 11 9	10 0	.. 11 9	10 0	.. 11 9	10 0	.. 11 9	10 0	.. 11 9
Rhatany		0 6	.. 0 10	0 7	.. 1 0	0 7	.. 1 0	0 7	.. 1 0	0 7	.. 1 0	0 7	.. 1 0	0 7	.. 1 0
Seneca		1 7	.. 0 0	1 9	.. 1 10	1 9	.. 1 10	1 9	.. 1 10	1 9	.. 1 10	1 9	.. 1 10	1 9	.. 1 10
Snake		1 0	.. 0 0	3 0	.. 0 0	3 0	.. 0 0	3 0	.. 0 0	3 0	.. 0 0	3 0	.. 0 0	3 0	.. 0 0
SAFFRON, Spanish		30 0	.. 35 0	34 0	.. 36 0	34 0	.. 36 0	34 0	.. 36 0	34 0	.. 36 0	34 0	.. 36 0	34 0	.. 36 0
SALEP	per cwt.	90 0	.. 110 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0	110 0	.. 120 0
SARSAPARILLA, Lima	per lb.	0 0	.. 0 0	1 0	.. 1 4	1 0	.. 1 4	1 0	.. 1 4	1 0	.. 1 4	1 0	.. 1 4	1 0	.. 1 4
Para		0 0	.. 0 0	0 11	.. 1 1	0 11	.. 1 1	0 11	.. 1 1	0 11	.. 1 1	0 11	.. 1 1	0 11	.. 1 1
Honduras		0 10	.. 1 4	0 10	.. 1 4	0 10	.. 1 4	0 10	.. 1 4	0 10	.. 1 4	0 10	.. 1 4	0 10	.. 1 4
Jamaica		1 0	.. 2 0	1 0	.. 2 1	1 0	.. 2 1	1 0	.. 2 1	1 0	.. 2 1	1 0	.. 2 1	1 0	.. 2 1
SASSAFRAS	per cwt.	10 0	.. 0 0	8 0	.. 9 0	8 0	.. 9 0	8 0	.. 9 0	8 0	.. 9 0	8 0	.. 9 0	8 0	.. 9 0
SCAMMONY, Virgin	per lb.	28 0	.. 35 0	30 0	.. 40 0	30 0	.. 40 0	30 0	.. 40 0	30 0	.. 40 0	30 0	.. 40 0	30 0	.. 40 0
second & ordinary		11 0	.. 23 0	12 0	.. 23 0	12 0	.. 23 0	12 0	.. 23 0	12 0	.. 23 0	12 0	.. 23 0	12 0	.. 23 0
SENA, Bombay		0 3	.. 0 5	0 2	.. 0 4	0 2	.. 0 4	0 2	.. 0 4	0 2	.. 0 4	0 2	.. 0 4	0 2	.. 0 4
Tinnivelly		0 2	.. 0 10	0 2	.. 0 9	0 2	.. 0 9	0 2	.. 0 9	0 2	.. 0 9	0 2	.. 0 9	0 2	.. 0 9
Alexandria		0 5	.. 0 11	0 5	.. 0 10	0 5	.. 0 10	0 5	.. 0 10	0 5	.. 0 10	0 5	.. 0 10	0 5	.. 0 10
SPERMACELE, refined		1 6	.. 0 0	1 2	.. 0 0	1 2	.. 0 0	1 2	.. 0 0	1 2	.. 0 0	1 2	.. 0 0	1 2	.. 0 0
American		1 5	.. 0 0	1 1	.. 0 0	1 1	.. 0 0	1 1	.. 0 0	1 1	.. 0 0	1 1	.. 0 0	1 1	.. 0 0
SQUILL		0 1	.. 0 2	0 2	.. 0 3	0 2	.. 0 3	0 2	.. 0 3	0 2	.. 0 3	0 2	.. 0 3	0 2	.. 0 3
GUMS.															
AMMONIAC, drop	per cwt.	200 0	.. 260 0	150 0	.. 220 0	150 0	.. 220 0	150 0	.. 220 0	150 0	.. 220 0	150 0	.. 220 0	150 0	.. 220 0
lump		140 0	.. 180 0	100 0	.. 170 0	100 0	.. 170 0	100 0	.. 170 0	100 0	.. 170 0	100 0	.. 170 0	100 0	.. 170 0
ANIMI, fine washed		210 0	.. 230 0	210 0	.. 220 0	210 0	.. 220 0	210 0	.. 220 0	210 0	.. 220 0	210 0	.. 220 0	210 0	.. 220 0
bold scraped		100 0	.. 215 0	150 0	.. 200 0	150 0	.. 200 0	150 0	.. 200 0	150 0	.. 200 0	150 0	.. 200 0	150 0	.. 200 0
sorts		105 0	.. 185 0	100 0	.. 147 0	100 0	.. 147 0	100 0	.. 147 0	100 0	.. 147 0	100 0	.. 147 0	100 0	.. 147 0
dark		70 0	.. 100 0	72 0	.. 100 0	72 0	.. 100 0	72 0	.. 100 0	72 0	.. 100 0	72 0	.. 100 0	72 0	.. 100 0
ARABIC, E. I., fine		80 0	.. 85 0	84 0	.. 88 0	84 0	.. 88 0	84 0	.. 88 0	84 0	.. 88 0	84 0	.. 88 0	84 0	.. 88 0
pale picked		55 0	.. 75 0	73 0	.. 84 0	73 0	.. 84 0	73 0	.. 84 0	73 0	.. 84 0	73 0	.. 84 0	73 0	.. 84 0
sorts, gd. to fin		40 0	.. 50 0	62 0	.. 70 0	62 0	.. 70 0	62 0	.. 70 0	62 0	.. 70 0	62 0	.. 70 0	62 0	.. 70 0
TURKEY, pick. gd. to fin		170 0	.. 210 0	190 0	.. 225 0										